INSURANC
Sentiment plays a part with every to see that the becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

NSURANCE.
Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. S support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV N — BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 8 1927 — ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIP

P. & O. BR... INDIA.
(Incorporate... 28).
MAIL & PASSE... ERVICE
P. and O. SAIL... LYMOUTH
AND LONDO... NG AT
MAR...
All passengers ... to be in possession of pass...

Date.	Steamer	...ting ... with	Tons.
17			
1[illegible] Nov.	NARKUN...		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ...		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTA...	EDONIA*..	11,120
2 Dec.	RAZMAK...		10,602
10 ,,	RANPUR...	LTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUT...		16,568
24 ,,	RANPUR...	NTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-... HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALP...	...OJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ...		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
23 ,,	RANCHI ...		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ...	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ...	MALWA* ..	10,956
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA...		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ...	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@...		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ...		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ...		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ...		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ...		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ...		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ...		20,837
5 May.	RANPURANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ...	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ...	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1927			
19th Nov.	DUMANA	—	8,427
10th Dec.	MANELA	—	8,303
1928			
5th Jany.	DOMALA	—	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANOJA	—	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	—	8,427
5th April	MANELA	—	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	—	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits. China and Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
9th Nov.	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th ,,	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.
11th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	16 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	30 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23733. Telg: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru ..	1 th Nov.	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	6th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	23rd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Hiyeizan Maru..	20th ,,	3rd Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	7th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Tej Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital ,	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates or interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID UP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LisStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay for Hosiery and silk goods. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Security Rs. 100 essential. Purisan Regd., Ludhiana.
A R533.

WANTED—TWO SALES SUPERINTENDENTS, one on Rs. 250/- plus commission for Bombay, and one on Rs. 150/- plus commission for Guzarat Pranth to sell genuine Mysore Agarbathies, etc. The selected candidates should invest Rs. 5,000/- and 3,000/- respectively in 500 and 300 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each. Apply with a remittance of Rs. 5/- for samples and terms to: THE MYSORE PERFUMERY AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES LTD., R. Krishna Murti Naidu, Managing Director.
R467

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and Diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. R534.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to "the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/-. Ask for our catalogue please S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI CHEER YOU.
Kakomi Dosootis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours, samples of Kakomi Dosootis will be sent on application.
Price for size 36" x 57" As. 13 per yard.
Price for size 51" x 52" Rs. 1-2 per yard.
THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.
A bath mat's life is not a happy one! but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges.
Unbleached Rs. 1-15 each.
Bleached Rs. 2-3 each.
SLEEP IN KAKOMI.
Kakomi Flannelette is soft and fleecy and admirably suited to Pyjama wear. Get a suit this winter and see the difference.
No. 1502 As. 15 per yard.
No. 1503 As. 11 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

X'MAS CARDS.—SPECIAL REDUCTION RATE from one anna to Rupees two. Money will be refunded for unapproved cards sent by selection. MOHANLAL DOSSABHAI, Rajkot.
T R542

BEST STUFF GUARANTEED—"MAHARANEE" LADIES' SILK SARHEES natural fast Cream colour in washing and Embroidered with Silk Thread Alround and on four corners 5, 5 1/2, and 6 yds long 44 inches wide at Rs. 3/- per yard. LADIES' SILK JUMPERS ENGLISH FASHION different fast colours at Rs. 2/8/ TENNIS SILK MUFFLERS VERTICAL AND CHECKED different fast colours 50" x 10" at Rs. 2/-, 60" x10" at Rs. 2/4/0, 70" x 10" at Rs. 2/8/0 GENTS' SILK BANIANS SUPERIOR FRENCH NECK buttoned and buttonless White and Fast shades at Rs. 2/8/0 each post free TRAVELLING CANVASSERS WANTED. NEHAL CHAND AND CO., P. O. Box No. 10, Ludhiana.
T. 29497.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE 37TH EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

will be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1928. For prospectus apply to:

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Hony. Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Bombay.
29460

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TAMBA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 6th November, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PLOT at Sleater Road, near Grant Road Railway Station, particularly suitable for building for residence or shops. Tenders invited from bona fide purchasers.

Messrs. KAMDAR & CO.,
80-82, Esplanade, Fort Bombay.
Bombay, 5th November, 1927.

KAMDAR & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
29494

NOTICE.

REGULAR CLASSES of the NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE will commence from the 29th day of November, 1927, in the New Building, situate at Lamington Road (North), after the opening ceremony on the 28th November, 1927, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
PRINCIPAL,
National Medical College, Bombay.
29477

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held in the Board Room, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the following business:—

(1) To pass the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st August, 1927.
(2) To adopt Directors' Report.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1927-28 and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other competent business.

By Order of the Board,
D. MEHTA.
Secretary.

Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1927.
29496

TENDERS.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES

TENDERS sealed and endorsed as such will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on November 24th for the supply of Miscellaneous Engineering Stores for the period 1st January, 1928 to 31st December, 1928

Description and estimated quantities of stores together with conditions of tender can be had from this Office at Rs. ten per set.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject the whole or a portion of the items tendered for.

A receipt obtained from the Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Fort), for a tender deposit of Rs. Hundred as security for the fulfilment of tender should be produced along with each tender. This will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of others will be utilized to form part of the security deposit.

E. M. DUGGAN,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Marine Lines, Colaba and Quarry Section.
Behind Marine Lines Station,
Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay No. 2.
29489

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Cor. M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2349 of 1925.

MOTABHAI VINAYAK KIRTIKAR ..... Plaintiff
versus
NARAYAN VITHOBA HATE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1927, at the hour of 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mangalwady, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 (ninety-five) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8068 and Cadastral Survey No. 69 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 494, Street No. 24, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Borah burial ground, on or towards the South by a passage of the Oart and on or towards the East by the house of Shrikrishna Ranji and on or towards the West by the house of Shegamji Khetsey, and which said premises are now in the possession of the plaintiff as receiver herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29393

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3041 of 1924.

RANCHHORDAS BHAWAN .. Plaintiff.
Vs.
RAJARAM TUKARAM. .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Land, situate at Mauje Pahadi, Turf Malad, Sub-District Bandra, District Thana Taluka Salsette.

(a) Field named Pydhoni, Survey No. 92, Falni No. 3, Area 2 Acres, 36 Gunthas, Assessment Rs. 4-8-0.
(b) Field named Talyachi Dongri, Varkas and Khariff land, described as below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Aggregate Area Acres	Gunthas	Aggregate Assessment Rs.	as.	ps.
119	0	Varkas 1					
,,	0	Varkas 2					
,,	0	Varkas 3					
120	0	Varkas 10					
119	3	Kharif	0	3	7	13	1	0

In all, land at Pahadi admeasures 6 Acres and 3 Gunthas.

Pieces of land at Mauje Goregaon, Turf Malad, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, described as below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Aggregate Area Acres	Gunthas.	Aggregate Assessment Rs.	as.	ps.
10	0	Varkas 1					
2	0	Varkas 2					
3	0	Varkas 2					
4	0	Varkas 3					
2	6	Kharif 0					
4	2	Kharif	0	7	5¾	18	14	8
25	0	Varkas 1					
25	0	Varkas 2					
25	3	Kharif 0					
59	0	Varkas 1					
59	1	Kharif	0	3	39¾	18	11	0
25	5	Kharif	0	0	15½	1	6	0
25	0	Kharif 1						
60	1	Varkas 0						
60	0	Kharif	2	1	10½	4	13	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 51, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29402

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT HUGHES ROAD, "MADON BUILDING", OPPOSITE MESSRS. T. R. PRATT, LTD., AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, dressing chest drawers, carpets, dining table and chairs, sideboards, silver and book cases, writing tables, reclining sofas, bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, crockery, cutlery, platedware, and glassware, cloth cupboards, hat stands, cooking utensils, dumbwaiters, fancy cabinets, dinner wagons, etc.

Property of H. R. Mistry. Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASKS BANGLE IVORY.

By order of the office concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, This Day, TUESDAY the 8th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the concerned:—

5 Casks containing in all about 75 pieces under and over 10 lbs. weight Bangle Ivory.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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Post No. 3.

...EMENTS.

A strap is w... on when Sadie rides in the su...
DOR... CKAILL
JACK MULHA... RLES MURRAY
"FELIX ... LITUDE"
PATHE ... AZETTE.
Time: 6-1... nd 10 p.m.
PATHE CIN... yal Opera House

COTTON ... RAPHIC
INFORMA... RVICE.
(Established unde... nce of Sheth Virjlal ... s.)
NEW YO... RES.

NEW YORK FU... nd LIVERPOOL quotations f... opening market to closing with t... e fluctuations and our Agent's o... Dharna) and other informations, a... daily received at this Bureau and ... d to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams ... any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NARROW TRADING PENDING BUREAU

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The New York futures ruled quiet but steady and fluctuated within a range of 13 points. The market is awaiting the Bureau report and is not likely to move much either way in the near future. The close was irregular 5 points higher to 2 points lower

The New Orleans futures market closed 5 to 6 points higher.

Recent covering by bears indicates that the next Bureau is anticipated to be bullish. We believe if prices improve over the Bureau, it will induce free long liquidation and increased hedge selling. Though there exists some short interest but we believe the market is rendered technically weak and we look for lower prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 4th 5th instant.

January Highest 20.94 (10-34 a. m.) Lowest 20.81 (11-44 a. m.).

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Messrs. Devkaran Ranjee's New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wired to as under:—

"Cotton: Pre-Bureau evening up market: private estimates confirm previous Government figures: think purchases scale down profitable eventually."

NEW YORK, October 6.

Cotton.—The present situation is decidedly complicated on account of the almost diametrically opposed views held by cotton growers and mills as to the value of the raw material. Producers, in general, are bullish. Coming from under the shadow of last season's record crop their present production cannot fail to look extremely small and they are evidently intent on marketing it without haste and to the best advantage. In this attitude they are apparently sustained by southern banks and it is remarkable that, although we are close to the peak of the movement, the basis has been strengthening constantly and is exceptionally high.

Spinners, on the other hand, are showing but little confidence in present prices and, possessed as they are of relatively large stocks, it seems to be their desire to obtain more definite information concerning this season's outturn before providing for future requirements. The majority of mills are reported to be well sold ahead and, as there are no present indications of any material curtailment in consumption, a large potential buying power undoubtedly exists.

It is not improbable that the trade, who have long been educated to expect a rush of new crop cotton to market around this time, may underestimate the holding ability of the South.

The present outlook is for a substantial reduction in the carry-over at the end of this season and, with the recollection of the pronounced revival of boll weevil activity which has occurred this year, prudent spinners may eventually decide to go into next season with ample protection in hand to provide for the possibility of another short yield.

Owing to the rapidity with which ginning has progressed and to the fact that top crop prospects are very poor except along the northern fringe of the belt, the Government report scheduled for publication on Saturday is expected to give a fairly reliable indication of the prospective production. Whatever may be its effect on the market we feel that good support will be forthcoming on all recessions towards the 20c. level for December and that purchases made on such recessions will result favourably.

COTTON ORACLES PREDICTION

"If the market advances after the Government report sell short protecting 30 points stop loss orders. Buying and sell about equal. The market is in a narrow trading range and may continue for some time without any big move either way. Advisable to sell on quick rallies and buying on break taking moderate profit. Expect moderate decline."

"Recommend selling short after report."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st September to 3rd November	98,317
Same time last season	78,478

Exports from 1st September to 3rd November

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	6,973	215
Continent	60,209	49,932
China	3,800	700
Japan	55,966	13,504
Coast Ports	2,924	7,733
U. S. A.	...	F
Total	1,29,872	58,084

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. to 3rd November	2,01,414
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 3rd November	1,68,442
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd November 1927	2,18,298

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET BUT STEADY

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but ruled steady with a small business. The operations were confined mostly to jobbers and the close was steady, at a gain of 3 to 4 points.

The Empire futures improved 4 points and the Egyptian futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 10 points.

The market is awaiting Bureau Report and does not show any new features.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated the 5th inst.:

New York cables expect ginnings be around 9,600,000 bales.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 4,381,000 bales." Frost predicted Arkansas, Oklahoma." From Newyork: Market firmed on trade calling, prebureau covering and diminishing hedge selling. Report expected 12,600,000 bales. ginned 10 million. Have favourable opinion, Securities firmer." Prebureau evening up market. "Private estimates confirm previous Government figures, think purchases scale down profitable eventually."

Arnold and Co.: "Weather favourable frost damage negligible. Piking practically finished except North Western belt, Tenesse, North Carolina, crop generally recognised to be unusually early and high grade. Hedge sales diminishing. Next bureau expected to show moderate reduction. Trade buying slow but likely to increase as Mills running low. Moderately bullish sentiment predominating."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable dated 5t hinst., from their Liverpool friends:—

"Dallas cables:—Ginning light, expect next ginners slightly under 10 millions representing 80 per cent. crop. Basis very firm."

The following further private crop estimates are to hand:—

Fossicks Bureau Bales 13,632,000 against previous Bales 13,761,000.

Miss Giles Bales 12,735,000 against previous Bales 13,250,000.

Watkins Bureau Bales 12,580,000 against previous Bales 12,289,000.

E. A. Pierce and Co. Bales 12,735,000 against previous Baes 13,250,000.

Average Guess of New York members Bls. 12,555,000.

Exports for this season Bales 2,334,000.

American Mills takings Bales 1,991,000.

Le Havre, Sept. 21.

Sotton.—Generally speaking business has been slack during the period under review, but purchases for prompt shipment have been somewhat more active owing to the rise in basis, especially for cotton of one inch and above, which is particularly needed by the French spinning industry. The unfavourable parity, however, and the increasing discount on distant months have not permitted imports on a large scale, and exports from the United States to France have not been very considerable up to the time of writing. During the last few days, however, the parity has become more favourable and a consequent increase in business may be expected. The spinning industry in France has not followed the recent advance in prices with much enthusiasm, and prices of the manufactured articles have not increased with the price of the raw material. Purchases are being made with great prudence, and spinners appear to have abandoned this year the policy of purchases extending over the whole year

Antwerp, Sept. 19.

Cotton.—Recent fluctuations have made business very difficult. There is very little demand, and inquiries are only for middle and inferior qualities.

Milan, Sept. 29.

Cotton.—There was a distinct improvement especially in the weaving section of this industry, as orders for the home trade have been coming in much more freely at prices which leave a fair margin on the cost of production; the export demand for Italian fabrics also improved so that the mills found satisfactory employment. Spinners continued, however, to find conditions difficult, as orders for yarns, except in some isolated instances for special qualities remained scarce, while prices were such as to exclude satisfactory profits. All the mills continued to work on unofficial short time. Better conditions are, however, hoped for in the near future, especially as existing stocks are being steadily reduced even at not in considerable sacrifices. Meanwhile, manufacturers showed more tendency to purchase raw material to cover requirements, and a number of contracts were concluded also for forward delivery.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	6,521,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	503,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	116,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,624,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	324,000
Total Sales	40,410
East Indian Cotton Sales	440
East Indian Cotton Stock	18,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,000
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	200
East Indian Cotton Imports	6,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	124,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	195,000
Takings of World's Spinners Amtrican Cotton	484,000

BOMBAY

NATURAL STEADINESS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Following little change in American markets, the local market opened at Rs 3.99 and declined to Rs. 397 on long liquidation. At this level there was natural recovery and prices improved to Rs. 402/12 on scattered buying and absence of sellers. At this level the market ruled quiet but steady and was quoted as under at 4 p.m.—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	399	402/12	397	401/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	368/8	371/8	368/8	370/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	331	332	331	332

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Liverpool opened 2 points lower and later cables showed it 6 points lower. At Sewri the forward market ruled narrow and fluctuated within a range of Re. 1/ and was quoted at 6.30 p.m. as under—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	401	401/8	400/8	401
Oomra Dec/Jan	370	370	369	369
Bengal Dec/Jan	332	332/8	332	332

The Sewri Markets will remain closed to-morrow being "Purnima."

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

November	239.80+.150
February	248.40+.1.50
May	252.20+.1.60

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.

November 7.

On bearish private advices from America, the quotation this morning stands at Rs. 398/-. The market remains under the influence of operators blindly following astrological predictions from America and it is not possible to anticipate or account for the erratic movements, but the time is not far distant when such vital factors as supply and demand will play their part and bullish though we are for American in the long run we think that it will pay ligitimate Traders in this Country to sell on all advances for the present.

In our opinon Wednesday's Bureau Report is not likely to throw any fresh light on the situation; we look for a somewhat bullish crop estimate, but think that this has already been discounted.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Saturday's Receipts	2206
Saturay's Exports	982
Receipts from 1st Sept.	101,899
Receipts same time last year	78,864
Exports from 1st Sept.	114,432
Exports same time last year	62,637
Stock of Cotton on 3rd. Nov.	218,298
Stock same time last year	266,689

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 5-11-27	4008000
Receipts Yesterday 5-11-27	59000
Exports to date 5-11-27	2299000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	2314000
Stocks Interior Towns 4-11-27	1196000
Stocks Liverpool 4-11.27	1067000
Visible Supply 4-11.27	5634000
Quantity in Sight 4-11-27	6521000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 5-11-27	5215000
Receipts Yesterday 5-11-27	64000
Exports to date 4-11-27	2827000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	2389000
Stock Interior Towns 4-11-27	1261000
Stock Liverpool 4-11-27	341000
Visible Supply 4-11-27	5500000
Quantity in Sight 4-11-27	7485000

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Bengal	Dec/Jan		332
Broach	Apl/May		401
Oomra	Dec/Jan		371
	SPOT RATE.		
Bengal	348	342	335
Sind/Punjab	346	340	333

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Castorseeds May delivery; opening Rs. 50/4; lowest Rs. 49/1; closing Rs. 49/2.

Cottonseeds January delivery; opening Rs. 4/3/9; closing Rs. 4/3/9.

Groundnut February opening Rs. 56/4; highest Rs. 56/5; lowest Rs. 56; closing Rs. 56/1.

N. B.—Our Exchange will remain closed on 8th and 9th inst.; being public holidays.

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Ready	21 7 6
Kartika	21 7 0
Margashirsha	21 7 0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold bals touch 96-97-98-99	21 7 3
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	60 4 0
London Ready	26 5 0
Forward	26 3 0
London/Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 7 2
Closing	2 7 3
New York Cent.	57 3/8

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Kartika	59/12	60/2	60	60/2
Margashirsha	59/9	59/15	59/13	59/15

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 5th inst.

Wheat	3,991 cwts.
Linseed	4,109 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	50 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,530 ,,
Groundnuts	21,451 ,,
Castorseed	2,218 ,,
Rice	4,100 ,,
Myrabollams	1,319 ,,
Cottonseed	9,104 ,,
Mowraseed	31 ,,
Grami	2,190 ,,
Joowar	636 ,,
Maize	39 ,,
Bajree	973 ,,
Coal	3,131 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.,)

MUKTSAR (Punjab) 5-11-1927.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Wheat Maghar	4/7/6
,, Mangh	4/10/3
,, Har.	4/8/0
Desi Cotton seed Baghar	3/5/0
,, ,, Pali	3/5/6
,, ,, Phagan	3/6/6
Gram Jeth.	3/10/6 to 3/10/9

READY.

Wheat	4/8/5
D. Cotton seed	3/4/6
Gram	4/0/0 to 4/6/0
Kuppas	13/4/0 to 14/4/0
Cottan	33/4

Arrival of Kuppas about 1500 maunds.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet steady.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 123 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/4.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26/5.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26/3.
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India bought to cover sales. China was a seller at higher rate. Although fairly quiet we think some rise possible.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

3 months 4-11/32 p.c.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 per cent.
1 month 2-1/4 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Money Market.—Easier.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Ready prices have improved by about 3 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Soda will remain inactive to-morrow being Chaudesh of the first half of Kartik and Soda and Kanta both will remain inactive on Wednesday the 9th inst.— being Kartiki Poonem Our Forward Market has also ruled firm to-day registering a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/11 per cwt.
F B H.
S. S. "Nurmahal" Sh. 14/3 per cwt.
F B H.
S. S. "Howara" Sh. 14/1 per cwt.
F B H.
Shipment October Sh. 14/3 per cwt.
F B H.
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 14/4 per cwt.
F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/12 1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. F.:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 14/6 per cwt.
F B H.
Shipment Jan Feb/March Rs. 9/4 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Good.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 7th

Since 1st. September.

In full-pressed Bales. 5-11-27	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	215 1015	1797
Central India	7365	6283
Barsi and Nagar	1401	575
Hyderabad-Gaorani	676	110
Berar	1086 9388	1730
Central Provinces	4 3026	616
Total Oomras	1325 22901	11,111
Dholera	13071	2698
N.W. Provinces	650 15389	2867
Rajputana	37 5520	5493
Sind-Punjab	145 6133	2943
Broach	2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar	2339	5571
Western-Northern	2734	6861
Cocconada	—	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	6013	4253
Persian	49 2133	1879
American	18472	20831
Egyptian and African	4812	14078
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2	
Total	2203 1,01,859	78,864

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd Nov.

In full pressed Bales.

5-11-27.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	983 67,182	41,148
Japan & China	59,766	14203
Coast Ports	2924	2753
Up-country by Rail	20,414	17812
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	6766	810
Total	983 157052	78706

READY COTTON QUOTATION

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contracts Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	355		
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	+ 6	+ 5/6
Bengal F.G.M.G.	335		
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	345		
Sindh/Punjab F.G. M.G.	335		
Wardh-Hingt, Fine M.G.	395		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	395	+24/5	+19/20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	385		
Arvi Fine M.G.	385	+15	+12
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380		
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M.G.	375	+ 7	+ 3
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	370	+ 2	3
Muthia Fine M.G.	365/68		
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	395		
Purna Average Quality	375		
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality			
Indore/Ujjain	...		
Burwah Sanavad	.....		
		March	
Broach Fine M.G.		+13	
Broach F G.M.G.	...		
Western Good M.G.	395		
Western H.G.	.....		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	435		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	420		
Compta F.G.M.G.	420		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	.....		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.	.....		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

200	K. Devchand	Debai	346
100	Arjun Khimjee	Morbi	330
100	Do.	Neemuch	360
100	Japan T & Co.	Muthia	340
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Koshi	334
100	Do	Aligarh	340
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Kalajin	370
100	Colaba Land	Sailu	380
100	Do	Jaora	360
100	Hirjee Poonjee	Bodvad	371
100	E. D. Sassoon	Bijapur	395
100	Currimbhai	Jaipur	285
100	A. Damodar	Aligarh	343
100	Don Mill	Kuradwadi	375
100	Hindustan Mill	Thusra	382
100	Tata Mill	Nandura	371

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 7.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107-4-6
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/3.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates:—17th Nov. Settlement: 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-4-6; 1945-55 Rs. 107-4-0.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 7.

KHADI—
E. D. Sassoon ,,
Textile Per lb. 0 12 0
Century ,, 0 11 9
Jacob ,, 0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon ,, 0 11 3
Appolo ,, 0 11 6

LONG CLOTH (Full weight(34/40 In.
Standard Per lb 1 0 6
Century 91-1/2-92 1/2 ,, 1 0 0
Century 6404-6705 ,, 1 0 6
Hindustan ,, 1 0 3
Fazal (Maha!) ,, 1 0 3
Phoenix ,, 1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,, 0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia) ,, 0 15 6
Kaliamardan ,, 0 15 9
Daud Sahib ,, 0 15 0
Ganga Ghat ,, 0 15 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5808.
Rachael Per lb. 1 0 6
Hindustan ,, 1 0 3
David ,, 1 0 6
Appolo ,, 1 0 3
Moon ,, 1 0 3

LONG CLOTH x Quality
Swan Finay ,, 0 15 6
Gold Mohor ,, 0 14 9

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.
Textile (Hand) Per lo. 0 15 0
Spring (Merchant) ,, 0 15 0
Century (Bugle) ,, 0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala) ,, 0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji ,, 0 15 3
Sakuntla ,, 0 15 0
Sundri Brand ,, 0 15 0
Globe ,, 0 14 6
Rachael ,, 0 14 6
Palkhi ,, 0 14 9
Maher ,, 0 15 0
Kachhwa ,, 0 15 0

LEPAD—
Spring ,, 0 15 0
Textile ,, 0 15 0
Century ,, 0 14 6

DHOOTIES—7 8 9 Yards.
Spring (Balance) per lb. 1 0 6
Jacob ,, 1 0 0
Century ,, 1 0 0
Mun Mill ,, 1 0 6

DHOOTIES—10 Yards.
Spring (Balance) ,, 0 15 6
Century ,, 0 15 6
Jacob ,, 0 15 0
Mun Mill ,, 0 15 6
Tata ,, 2 14 0

CHECK GREY DRILL—x lbs. 5.
Bombay Cotton Per Piece 3 12 0
Bombay ,, 3 12 0
Jamsetjy ,, 4 6 0
Century Pabaney ,, 4 6 0
Pearl Mill No. 902 ,, 4 6 0
Hindustan CHECK—
5800 Shilapur ,, 10 4 0
58000 Kurla ,, 0 0 0
1325 Morarji 5124. ,, 6 0 0

GABRUN—No. ,, 7 12 0
Pearl Pabaney ,, 7 13 6
Hindustan ,, 7 0 0
E. D. Rachael

SALITA—
Century Per lb. 0 14 6
Spring (Merchant) ,, 0 14 6

STRIPED SADIES—Yards 12.
777 Kohinoor Per Piece 2 5 0
777 Crescent ,, 2 5 0
Appolo David ,, 2 5 0

DUKDI—Yards 12.13.14.
Kanta Per lb. 1 2 0
Phoenix ,, 1 2 0
Kohinoor ,, 1 2 0
Tata ,, 1 2 0

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917.	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 2,18,68,000	,, 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE WEATHER.

INCREASE IN COROMANDEL COAST

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Conditions remain unsettled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. Nearly general rain has fallen in South Madras and local rain is reported from Assam with a few falls from Burma and Bengal. The Persian disturbance is causing cloud in the extreme north and in the Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Rangoon half an inch; Bhamo three-quarters; Myitkyina one; Dibrugarh a half; Silchar two; Calcutta a quarter; Darjeeling a half; Sholapur one; Chitaldrug a half; Mercara a quarter; Calicut one; Tinnevelly and Negapatam a half; Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cuddalore one; Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Assam and increase along the Coromandel Coast and a few falls in the extreme south.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.913 inches (.008 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.785 inches (.030 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (3.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10) 1.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 7TH NOVEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 7th November 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the southwest Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the area and in defect in the east. Temperature was generally above normal in the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Vapour in air is in excess in the western districts. Temperature was almost normal in the whole of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and southeast Rajputana and in defect in central Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in upper Sind and the minimum alone in lower Sind and northwest Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and locally in Central India West and in defect in south Gujarat and locally in east Kathiawar. Temperature was below normal in Central India West and locally elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in Berar and the minimum generally elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Marmagao reports 0.10 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Ratnagiri. Temperature was generally above normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 91.2 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and the lowest 76.4 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.93 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the region of rainfall; the minimum was generally normal.

General Remarks.—The northeast monsoon has again caused fairly widespread rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and southeast Madras and at a few stations in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.10 in. at Mangalore, 0.95 in. at Calicut 0.11 in. at Trivandrum, 0.14 in. at Madras, 0.93 in. at Coimbatore, 0.89 in. at Trichinopoly and 0.61 in. at Nagapatam.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 28th October 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	5,07 50 000	
Public Deposits	8,24 58 000	
Other Deposits	72,92 72 000	
Loans against securities per contra	—	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—	
Contingent Liabilities	—	
Sundries	94 71 000	
Rupees		92,82 01 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,61 74 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,95 48 000	
Loans	11,64 11 000	
Cash Credits	22,48 61 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,23 50 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	40 04 000	
Bullion	19 000	
Dead Stock	2,80 53 000	
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per Contra	—	
Sundries	55 49 000	
Balances with other Banks	8 74 000	
	64,73 43 000	
Cash	28,08 58 000	
Rupees		92,82 01 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£837,100
Advances and Investments in London	£885,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£25,300
Percentage	34.20
Bank Rate	5 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

		Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs.	2,06,38,000
		Decrease.
Other Deposits	,,	1,28,64,000

ASSETS.

		Decrease.
Bank's Investments	,,	18,14,000
		Increase.
Loans	,,	30,87,000
		Increase.
Cash Credits	,,	12,87,000
		Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,,	96,07,000
		Decrease.
Cash	,,	41,43,000
Percentage		34.20

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st October 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,3600,000.	
Capital Paid up	1,68 00 000
Reserve Fund	1,00 00 000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills etc.,	19,73 87 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,28 92 000
	24,70 79 000

ASSETS,

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Governments and other authorised securities	4,27 13 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,72 68 000
Bills Discounted	1,72 68 000
Bank Premises	55 98 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,02 67 000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Treasury Bills, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	13,39 67 000
	24,70 79 000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach fully good Cotton April/May delivery rates of the bazar.

Last night 8-0 Rs. 402/4.
Closing 10-0 Rs. 403/12.

To-day's Opening B.T	Settlement rate Rs.
8-0 Rs. 398/8.	
10-0 Rs. 397/0.	
12-0 Rs. 401/4.	
2-0 Rs. 402/0.	
4-0 Rs. 400/4	
6-0 Rs. 400/4.	

To-day's highest rate Rs. 402/4; lowest rate Rs. 396/8.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,

Thia Mansion, Saik Memon St.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

(The East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

November 4.

Description	Spot prices. 3-11-7	27-10-27
Bengals F.G.	341	352
S/Punjab F.G.	339	350
		Futures.
Hedge Contracts		3-11-27.
Benga's Dec/Jany. '28		338
Broach April-May '28		406
Oomra F. Dec/Jany. '28		375
		27-10-27
Bengals Dec/Jany. '28		332
Broach April/May '28		400
Oomra F. Dec/Jany. '28		367
	Settlement rates.	3-11-27
Bengals Dec/Jany. '28		338
Broach April/May '28		407
Oomra F. Dec/Jany. '28		375

Receipts for the week ending 3rd. Nov.

	1927. Bales	1926 Bales
Bengal	7510	570
Oomras	3381	464
Dholleras	539	610
Broach	.....	.....
Southerns	.....	1202
Persians	164	.....
Americans	384	4711
Egyptians	.....	58
E. Africans	335	1875
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	12313	9489

Exports for the week ending 3rd. Nov.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	.....
Continent	4116
China	200
Japan	.....
Coast Ports	232
Total	4548

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2957
China, Japan & Coast Ports	3809
Total	6766

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 3rd. Nov.

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923.
98317	78478	109294	57758	87122

Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd. Nov.

	1927	1926	1925.
United Kingdom	6973	215	6015
Continent	60209	40932	58281
China	3800	700	610
Japan	55966	13503	48463
Coast Ports	2924	2733	3794
U. S. A.	.....	1	50
Total	129872	58084	117218

	1924	1923
United Kingdom	1486	32979
Continent	25285	134867
China	3100	12405
Japan	103831	83322
Coast Ports	4652	1403
U. S. A.	.....	.....
Total	138354	267976

	Bales.
Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 3rd. Nov. 1927	20,414
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 3rd Nov. 1927	168 142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd. Nov. 1927	218,298

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India. 1st. Sept. 1927 to 31st. August 1928	11,500
American cotton arrived in India from 1st. Sept. to 3rd. Nov. 1927 (a)	1,750
American cotton at sea for India (b)	1,460

"WANTED" CHINESE ARRESTED IN BOMBAY

ECHO OF CALCUTTA CRIME.

Adakh Ahee, a Chinese, who was alleged to have committed a murder and robbery in Calcutta same four years back was very smartly arrested by Inspector Kent of the Bombay Police on Saturday night in the first lane of Sankli Street, Bombay.

It appears that Ahee committed the crimes in company of some other man and then absconded to Bombay to hide himself away.

He was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court, on Monday and was remanded to police custody.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT.

KALYAN MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

A correspondent from Kalyan wires:—Alleged mismanagement in Kalyan Municipality has resulted in two criminal prosecutions, one against the Chairman of the Managing Committee and another against one member for alleged cheating and criminal misappropriation of Municipal property. Requisition signed by seven councillors is sent, urging criminal proceedings against the Municipal Secretary and Overseer. It is rumoured some more criminal prosecutions are to follow.

The Delhi Factory Owners' Association have recommended the name of Mr. Narottam Morarji of Bombay, as Employees' delegates to the next Geneva Labour Conference.—Free Press.

AND STILL THEY COME

ONE MORE NEWLY BORN CHILD FOUND DEAD.

Yet another dead body of a newly born child was found out on Sunday morning in the lavatory of Trimbak Chawls at Matunga. The police after having been informed by the residents, took charge of the body and removed it to the morgue. Later they traced a widow living in a hut in the compound of the chawls. The medical evidence disclosed the fact that the death was due to asphyxiation by pressure being applied to mouth and nose. The City Coroner has adjourned the inquest over the dead body of the child.

ALLEGED CHEATING

ANANTRAM VAIKUNTRAM ARRESTED

On a charge of cheating the Government of Bombay in respect of Rs. 124-5-0, being entertainment tax, the Bombay City Police have arrested Anantram Vaikuntram, a Mysorean.

It is alleged that the accused represented to the Commissioner of Police Bombay, on December 6 and 21, 1926, that he had received two sums of Rs. 455-8-0 and Rs. 423 respectively in aid of the Sharada Shree Samaj, for which he had signed two receipts for the honorary secretary. As the amounts were proceeds of concerts held for charitable purposes the Commissioner exempted him from paying the entertainment tax on the same.

The police allege that on making further inquiries they found that the accused was not authorised by the Samaj to hold any concerts in their aid and that the secretary of the Samaj had received no moneys from the accused.

The accused was put before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, and released on bail.

Mr. B. G. Horniman stood surety for him in the sum of Rs. 500. The case was adjourned till November 21 pending police investigations.

MINOR GIRL RESCUED.

BROTHEL KEEPERS ON TRIAL.

Shevabai and Amavabai, two women were committed to the sessions of the High Court by the Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, for obtaining a minor girl for immoral purposes and for abetment.

It appears that the first accused who is the daughter of the second accused kept a brothel in Sukhlaji Street. One night when Sub-Inspector Hakim was on his rounds he found a minor girl, Laxmi, in the brothel. He arrested the woman and took charge of the girl. It came out that the girl was procured from Bijapur and brought down to Bombay for brothel purposes. The mother of Shevabai was arrested at Bijapur.

EDUCATION MINISTER DESAI AT DHARWAR

RECEIVES A DEPUTATION OF HEADMASTERS

DHARWAR, Nov. 6.

Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Education, Government of Bombay, arrived here this evening and will leave tomorrow for Belgaum.

The Education Minister granted interviews to-day and received a deputation of headmasters of various schools in the district.

Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., was "At Home" to the Education Minister this evening.—Free Press.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD

OVER 400 DEATHS

HYDERABAD (DN.), Nov. 7.

The epidemic of plague is on the increase in Hyderabad in spite of precautionary measures adopted by the Health authorities. Over four hundred deaths have till now occurred. The death-roll averages about ten daily.

Nearly 25,000 persons have been inoculated.—A. P.

PEEPAL VEHRA RIOTING CASE.

EIGHT MUSLIMS SENTENCED.

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Mr. Middleton, Additional Sessions Judge, to-day pronounced orders in the Peepal Vehra case, in which seven Mahomedans were on trial on various charges, such as rioting, murder, incendiarism, and destruction of sacred buildings, during the disturbances at Lahore on May 4 last. The Judge convicted eight of the accused and sentenced three of them to ten years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement, two to seven years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement and three to one year's rigorous imprisonment including two months in solitary confinement. The other three were acquitted.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

B. A. EXAMINATION OCT. 1927

Second Class Honours:—

Chandorkar Hari Gopal

J V Dabholkar, T K Kirkire, C H Gopal, P B Ranadive, G N Ratanjankar, Arjani; A D Cooper; P C Pereira; B J Gujder; K S Naik; G A Pitre; P S Wadekar; A M Patil; N R Amonkar; U K Anjania; V S Borkar; B M Buch, D J Davar, S C Deoie, V D'Sylva, P H Gidwani, B P Kowli, K G Lohana, P A Mama, P Y Medbekar, B D Mowrawaila, N C Munsif, R V Naikarni, H M Panthaky, D B Parchure, C M Patel, S D Pavri, A I Rahimtoola, Y V Sahasrabudhe, R C Sheth, M T Vijayakar, N M Parakh, H P Bhatt, F H Gracias, G R Kulkarni, M D Patankar; B P Vasavada; M N Oka, G R Bhase, Y M Chakradeo, S A Dhumal, L V Karve, V S Moghe, K S Barve, D G Thakood, S K Bhavikatti, D N Gokhale A P Kumthekar, V N Rishud, R V Wad, V J Dixit; D V Gholkar; G K Jamkhindikar K B Kadim-Divan, D N Kale, B L Kamat, S B Limaye, E H Pothiawala, K V Rayanagoudar, R V Soman, J R Vaidya, S K Deophande, P K Khot, A F Vaz, P D Gunaji, M R Joshi, R G Kulkarni, A N Purandare; E G Sahasrabudhe; S D Majgaonkar V V Dongarkar, V V Gholkar, A B Karkhle, K H Kulkarni; H D Lele; L Marwadi, C M Parikh; K B Sata, A I Mehta, H J Barot, A M Behlim, M U Dave, A J Desai, H B Desai, K M Desai, P N Desai, N G Ginwala, U P Gohil; C M Kanuga; N S Kundalia; N C Mehta, R M Mehta, A D Mody, G L Parikh H A Parikh, B M Patel, M G Patel, R D Sarkhedi, I S Shah, N B Setta, J T Malkani, T L Bhagtani, G M Irani, D H Jotwani; P C Khatanhar; K L Kirpalani; R P Mansukhani, L M Sujansingani, M K Deolalikar, R P Lalvani, J D Chimnani, A I Shaikh; M M Dean; A L Chandavarkar; H G Doshi; N K Joshi; B V Kulkarni.

B. SC. SUBSIDIARY EXAMINATION

Passed the whole examination:—

D N Abhyankar, K G Apte, M M Bhatt, S D Borgaonkar; H P Chhaya; A K Desai; W D Deshmukh; P V Dingankar; G N Gokhale; B R Gorakshakar; D D Meghani; R V Mehta; V R Nerlekar; J F Noronha; G S Padwal; M V Parekh; A V Patel; R G Patel; S P Pikle; M V Pradhan; R D Rangnekar; N R Sadarangani; M M Sanghavi; V H Saraph; N N Shah; P R Shirgavkar; V J Sukhatankar; G T Thakur; V N Treasurer; B H Yelburgi; V D Yennemadi; S M Mistry; S Samson; B L Desai; D T Kothavala; A D Moses; G V Mutalik; M S Pawar; J A Rebello; B M Chitnis; H A Cosell; A V Gadre; B P Hira; V G Joshi; G R Kale; R P Keni; N G Nadkarni; V S Patankar; V S Rege; V K Shah; J W Siqueira; L H Vashee.

POONA CENTRE.

D G Aolaskar, S S Atre, P G Bapat, P S Bhasale, D H Chaudhari, R R Chaudhari, M V Chhatre, G P Chirputkar, R G Chitre, N B Choksey, N M Choksey, S K Darekar, T C Desai, S W Deodhar, L A Dharmadhikari, G R Gogte; P N Gore; H A Hanchinal, G R Inamdar, D V Joshi, K D Joshi; P P Joshi; S G Joshi, V G Joshi, G V Kanade, V K Karandikar; V R Karkhanis; H G Keskar, V V Ketkar, R R Kharwadkar, V D Kotnis, B S Kulkarni, G N Kulkarni, K G Kulkarni, S B Kunte, G T Mahuli, N K Manolikar, V T Mate, P K Manskar, M J Modi, V L Mulay, G V Nevgi, M V Nimkar, B A Parikh, K J Patel, G V Pathak, G S Pathak, V G Phadke, G B Pujari, Y V Puranik, P D Ranade, P T Ranadive, G B Sayanur; I K Sheth; L S Sonar; Tayab Ali M V Vaidya; S D Waknis; S K Khedkar; R D Kukade; N M Marathe; S L Newasekar, B K Phatatye. K K Shete, A K Kanitkar; N M Khaistkar N G Tole. B JBhatt; B B Majmundar D B Patel; R C Patel, R M Patel, A N Shah, K T Thakur G S Acharya; K M Bhatia; N S Bhatia N G Hirasingani, L D Keswani, L B Roberlson, J M Shivdasani, D K Vaswani.

BURMESE BOAT RACES.

IN HONOUR OF GOVERNOR'S FORTH COMING DEPARTURE.

RANGOON, Nov. 6.

H. E. the Governor distributed prizes at the Rangoon Boat Club Regatta this afternoon.

One of the most interesting items in the programme of entertainments organised in honour of His Excellency, in view of his forthcoming departure next month, is Burmese boat races, which commenced to-day at the Royal Lakes. More than sixty boats have come from different mofussil stations to participate in the races. Two teams of rowers have come from Nyaung, in Shan States, a feature of whose rowing is their ability to use the oars with their legs while standing.—A. P.

(Continued from colum 6.)

9 cases acetate of ammonia, 41 cases hollow glass, 50 bags empty bottles, 46 bundles 50 pieces copper rods 10 cases copper wire, 167 bundles copper sheets.

From Antwerp:—60 barrels aniline salt, 917 cases 99 drums 227 barrels, 55 casks 157 kegs dry dyes, 5 kegs 24 barrels 205 casks paste dyes, 25 cases beer, 130 cases aluminium circles, 175 cases brandy, 4 barrels liquor ammonia, 200 cases lubricating oil, 328 D bags Chilian nitrate of soda, 15 cases champagne.

From Port Said:—300 bags almonds.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Nov. 7.

Tamba Maru, Hidishima, Kobe.
Vinga, Dube, Batoum.
British Rose, Dinmier, Abadan.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 8.

Vinga, Dube, Cochin.

LOADING.

Nov. 7.

Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Vinga:—The S O Co's steamer Vinga arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S British Rose:—The S W Co's steamer British Rose arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Vinga:—The S O Co's steamer Vinga will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Cochin with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 7.

S S Britania for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 85 bales wool raw, A Salemahomed and Co; 167 bales wool raw, W Latham and Co; 105 bales cotton waste, V A Save; 3960 cwts massoor, Ralli Bros; 971 cwts dill seed, J Dayal.

For Marseilles:—50 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Franenfels for Antwerp:—4 bales separation cloths, L Edwards; 50 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 96 cwts gum Arabic, E Virji and Co.

For Hamburg:—50 cwts gum olibanum, 142 cwts gum Arabic, P E Bros.

S S City of Simla for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Nurdhman Bros.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Parmanand and Co; 100 cwts ghally gum, S Chapsi and Co.

For Liverpool:—20 bales wool raw, G Sobhagmal; 8 bales wool raw, C Ghanshamdas; 75 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co.

S S Sommel Sidvk for Antwerp:—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co; 900 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Tamboli and Co.

For Rotterdam:—325 cwts linseed oil cakes, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Rottenfels for Hamburg:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 28 drums castor oil, The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co.

For Rotterdam:—160 cwts crushed myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 1240 cwts linseed oil cakes, M Bhuta and Co.

S S Algie for Philadelphia:—4 bales sheep skins, 33 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

For New York:—150 bales cotton thread waste, V N Joshi; 199 cwts gum kadaya, S Chapsee and Co; 1000 cwts sandalwood billets, Tkos Cook and Son; 11 pieces maiyon timber, McKenzies; 142 cwts gum olibanum, E Virji and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—2000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts castor seed, 1000 cwts linseed, Gorio; 1026 cwts rapeseed, Pohoomal Bros; 2 bales kapok, F F Campbell and Co.

For Port Said:—30 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—70 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Jappa:—11 bales cotton twist, R Shantilal and Co.

For Smyrna:—3 bales cotton twist, R Shantilal and Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G V Lanke.

For Moji:—150 tons scrap iron, M B Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 7.

S S Schonfels from Hamburg, Agents L Edwards:—28 cases printed labels, 20 D bags borax, 156 cases woollen goods, 13 cases half woollen goods, 12 cases woollen yarn, 8 cases Berlin wool, 4 cases 10 bales cotton and woollen goods 12 cases art silk and woollen goods, 125 cases 12 bales cotton goods, 73 cases cotton and art silk goods, 118 cases art silk goods, 500 barrels 100 drums mercury Atlas Fag oil, 5 casks stannate of soda, 8 casks sulphate of iron, 23 bales 2 casks native blankets, 12 cases tannic acid, 50 cases borneol, 25 cases whisky, 470 cases beer, 160 bags sulphur, 220 cases common spirit, 65 cases sparklers, 155 cases slate pencils, 125 cases slates, 9 cases cotton and silk goods, 60 cases tin lamps, 14 cases perfumery, 25 cases tanning materials, 9 drums soap oil, 349 cases globes, 26 cases glass beads, 23 cases 6 crates hollow glass, 38 cases glass bottles, 250 bundles 12 cases yellow metal sheets, 100 bundles yellow metal circles, 45 cases earthen colours, 476 plates spelter, 172 bales 2 cases paper, 5 packages cement, 29 bundles storm lanterns, 50 kegs soda hydro-sulphite, 20 cases German silver circles, 3 cases German silver wire, 304 bundles hurricane lamps.

From Bremen:—40 bags sulphate of barytes, 150 cases beer, 20 cylinders carbonic acid, 10 cases household ammonia,

(Continued in colum 5.)

ALLEGED BOGUS MUSTER ROLLS

B. D. D. EX-SUPERVISOR IN WITNESS BOX

ALLEGED TIPS TO OFFICERS

REVELATIONS IN NARIMAN-LIBEL CASE

Erachshah Hormusji Kapadia, a partner of the Pioneer Coal Co. (defence witness), was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker at the resumed hearing of the Harvey-Nariman case on Monday.

Witness maintained that he had offered a quality of coal to the B D. D. which was rejected by Mr. Billington and in fact it was ultimately bought by Balkisondas and sold back to the B. D. D. The B. D. D. had at first declared that it was not up to their standard. He had about 5 to 7 tons of such coal. Excepting his word there was no documentary evidence in the matter.

The Pioneer Coal Co. had ordered 500 tons of coke from England for supplying to the B. D. D. It was rejected by the B. D. D. after it was unloaded from the ship. Witness complained about it to Mr. Billington. Witness did not remember at what rate he offered to sell the coke to the B. D. D. He remembered that it was shipped through the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

It was not the same coke for which B. Balfour and Co. had filed a suit against the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.?—No.

Is it or is it not true that this 300 tons of coke belonged to B. Baifour and not to the Pioneer?—No, it is not true.

Then what was the suit filed by B. Balfour against the Scindia —It was in connection with another quantity of 500 tons. The case was withdrawn by B. Balfour.

Questioned as to who signed cheques at B. Balfour and Co. witness said generally it was signed by two partners of the firm. All payments were, however, not made by cheques.

PAYMENT TO OFFICERS.

To your knowledge no money was paid to officers?—I never paid money to any officer, but Balkisondas paid them on four occasions right in my presence.

Besides your word, have you anything to support your statement?—The books will show the truth of my statement.

You talked of the presentation of a suit of clothes to Mr. Seal from Chiraguddin and Co. Do you know if Seal had an account with that firm?—No.

In regard to the presentation of furs, etc., from the Waterloo Mansion, witness said it was not true that the shop from which the furs were purchased was started long after the dissolution of Balfour and Co. He had himself gone to the shop on many occasions.

SUPPLY OF "BAZAR."

You say that "Bazar" was supplied to officers, what do you mean exactly? Fish or what?—Yes, fish, flowers, vegetables, meat, chickens, etc.

Do you know that the officers had their own fishing nets at Colaba?—I don't know of any.

Do you know of Knapp and Co.?—No.

Surely you know he was a partner of your firm?—I know there was one Mr. Varma.

What was the profit of Balfour and Co. for the first year?—Balkisondas never showed any accounts, and we never knew what the exact profits were.

Do you know what Balkisondas is worth now?—He is worth 3 to 4 lakhs and besides he has three to four bungalows at Khar.

Asked as to how he came to know Mr. Nariman, witness said he saw Mr. Nariman in the Esplanade Court library for legal advice about the alleged misappropriation by Balkisondas.

What advice did Mr. Nariman give you?—He asked me not to rush in the Court, but settle the matter amicably outside the Court.

Mr. Nariman did not take any payment for the advice. It was the first and the last time witness saw Mr. Nariman.

Witness also told Mr. Nariman that all the "Sabs" from top to bottom were taking bribes and that some remedy must be found.

"GREASING OF PALMS."

What was the reason for your telling this to Mr. Nariman?—Because it was impossible for a man like me to get any orders unless the palms of the officers were greased. I spoke to Mr. Nariman about Balkisondas and he asked me "What is the 'Ghotala" (shady transaction) and I told him about the officers' taking bribes.

Did you tell him the names?—No.

Had you any grievance against the B. D. D. at that time?—Yes. I had a grievance against some particular officers.

Which officers?—Guzdar and Hamid.

What was your grievance?—I complained about Hamid's and Guzdar's attitude with regard to the purchase of coal from the Pioneer Co. and Billington's attitude with regard to the purchase of coke.

COMPLAINT AGAINST SUBORDINATES.

Did you complain to anybody else?—I mentioned to Mr. Harvey that his subordinates were harassing me.

Did you see Mr. Nariman again?—I saw him in this Court while this case was going on. I read in the papers that the name of our firm Balfour and Co. was being brought in the case. He told me if required I may be called as a witness.

Did you give him the proof of your statement?—I did.

Witness was not present in the Court when Mr. Nariman read the defence statement. He used to read the proceedings of the case when at Delhi and Calcutta.

The cross-examination of witness was concluded at this stage.

Re-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said he was harassed by the Worli storekeeper. Mr. Harvey was the superior officer there. He took up all the liabilities of Capt. Griffiths amounting to about Rs. 37,000.

Can you give me any instances when you visited officers?—I saw Sykes once.

When he was dealing in coal he had business extending to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs.

Here Mr. Nariman concluded the re-examination of Mr. Kapadia.

MR. BROOKES' EVIDENCE.

Mr. Joseph Brookes, Supervisor No. 1 Pipe Lines, Bombay Development Department working under Mr. Brims and Mr. Anderson was the next defence witness examined by Mr. Nariman.

Witness said he was in the B. D. D. from February 1924 to August 1927. It was a part of his duty to keep control over stores and maintain a muster roll. Mr. Anderson was the Executive Engineer.

Shown the muster roll papers brought to Court under a search warrant, witness said that they were the true muster roll papers which he had preserved when Mr. Anderson had asked him to destroy them and prepare a bogus muster roll.

"BOGUS MUSTER ROLL."

On one occasion Mr. Anderson came to witness saying that Mr. Billington had complained to the Chief Engineer Mr. Elgy that he (Mr. Anderson) had been using departmental labour for his private use. Mr. Anderson therefore ordered witness to prepare a new muster roll.

Mr. Nariman explaining said that he wanted to show through these papers that not only the contractors submitted bogus bills paid commissions and make presentations to officers but that B. D. D. servants were used for private work and to hide this fact bogus muster rolls were ordered to be prepared.

Mr. Velinker raised an objection saying that what Anderson told witness could not go in evidence unless Anderson was going to be called.

Mr. Nariman said that he wanted to prove that officers of the B.D.D. used to engage the subordinate staff for their private purposes on their own bungalows and gardens and kitchens. While the names of the servants were kept in B. D. D. rolls, they were all used privately. He further contended that to avoid implication the officers not only gave private instruction to their subordinates to keep these facts a secret but they even went to the length of giving instructions to destroy documents, account books and muster rolls, etc., and ordering out altogether new books and muster rolls.

Mr. Nariman had before him two points to show to the Court one was that B. D. D. servants were used privately and another that when detection was likely to take place they ordered out altogether new and bogus books to be prepared.

Witness continuing said that he supplied from his stores only those goods for which he had orders on a printed form.

THOSE PRIVATE SLIPS.

And when you supplied to officers privately?—When supplying privately the chits used to be written on ordinary paper and signed by the officer who wanted them.

Witness here produced a number of such chits signed by officers asking for goods for private use.

Mr. Velinker objected saying that it was a universal practice among Government officers to order out goods from Government stores for private use and then pay for them.

Mr. Nariman: I would like that statement to go in. It is a most extraordinary statement that Government officers order out goods for private use and then pay for them as if Government stores was a private shop.

The objection was overruled.

NEVER PAID COAL BILLS.

Witness continuing said that the goods supplied to officers were never paid. Half a ton of coal was supplied to Mr. Anderson every ten days for full three years and the coal was never paid for. He also quoted some more instances that other officers were also supplied similar goods which were not paid for.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

When the case was resumed after lunch, witness asked for protection in regard to statements made by him in the Court.

His Worship granted protection.

Witness said tenders were not called in 1924 and 1925 and in fact not until the question was raised in the Council.

In 1924 and 1925 the Pantoon Painting work was done by B. Balfour and Co. The cost of that work in both years was over a lakh of rupees. The same work was or in fact more work was being done by William Jacks for only about Rs. 20,000.

Asked if he knew if any presents were made by Balkisondas to officers, witness said he was asked to prepare packing cases for two carpets to be despatched to England to Mr. Brims said to have been presented by Mr. Balkisondas.

Were you yourself paid any commission? Mr. Brooks, be frank you are granted protection?—Yes, about March. 1924, Balkisondas offered me Rs. 200 for a contract to be put through.

Do you know of any officers who used Balkisondas' motor car?—All officers were using it. On numerous occasions I myself have used it.

Do you know anything about bazar supplies?—Bazar was supplied every day to some officers.

Is Mr. Balkisondas still a contractor?—No.

What was he formerly?—He told me he was a clerk to Mr. Lewis, Chief Engineer, B. D. D.

Asked if he knew anything of a cheque for Rs. 200 issued by Balkisondas to Mr. Bull of the B. D. D., witness replied in the negative.

NOTHING DOING.

The examination of Mr. Brooks was then concluded. Mr. Velinker then cross-examined witness.

What are you doing now, Mr. Brooks?—Nothing.

How long have you been in this unhappy position?—Since August last.

Where do you live?—Near the Mahaluxmi race course.

How do you live?—I make money on the race course.

Witness said Anderson once fined a cooly two-days' pay when he took two lumps of coal although Mr. Anderson was himself taking tons of coal.

Are you aware that reports had been made to Mr. Brims that you were receiving bribes from coolies?—Yes, such complaints were common.

Were you asked to give an explanation about these allegations?—No.

Witness said he had a car which he had to sell for Rs. 500.

You were in debts at that time?—Yes.

Due to race going?—Yes, races and cotton speculation.

You are a cotton gambler?—Yes. I gained Rs. 3,000 in one day.

You are still in debts and unable to pay your creditors?—I hope to pay them.

What is the amount of your indebtedness?—It may run into thousands.

How do you hope to return these debts?—I will go to the races.

So you are an unrepentant gambler?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Witness said he was on good terms with Mr. Brims.

SHORTAGE IN OFFICE CASH.

Do you know there was same trouble about a sum of money entrusted to you by the Department?—Yes. There was a shortage of Rs. 500 and odd on account of sale of tins. But all the time I was rendering monthly accounts regularly without making payment for it. I agreed to make good the amount.

Did Mr. Brims reprimand you for it?—He said he could make a police case out of it, I said he could do it just then. But he was afraid.

Asked as to how he came to know Mr. Nariman, witness said he himself went and saw him.

What happened at this interview which you had at Poona with Mr Nariman?—I told him I was working in the B. D. D. and that I had a few chits in my possession.

ULTIMATUM TO OFFICERS.

Mr. Velinker at this stage read a letter written by witness of date 18th September, 1926, to the Chief Engineer holding out a threat that if his salary for 1 month and 11 days was not paid within a week he would give certain chits in his possession to Mr. Nariman. He would also publish open letters in certain daily newspapers and if the Chief Engineer wanted to wash dirty linen in public he was free to do so.

In this letter you give an ultimatum to Government to pay up your salary for leave month, otherwise you would go into the hands of Mr. Nariman?—I said I will send the chits to Mr. Nariman.

And which is the Bombay newspaper in which you intended publishing open letters?—I had no particular paper in mind. It might have been "The Indian Daily Mail" or any other paper.

So you held a threat if the Government wanted more dirty linen to be washed, they were free to do so?—Yes. I wanted my dues to be paid.

NOT BLACKMAILING.

I take it if you had been paid the amount you claimed you would have held your tongue?—Can't say that. I wanted my legitimate dues to be paid.

By means fair or foul?—I think it was not foul.

Will you accept my description of this letter as a blackmailing letter?—I don't think so.

Mr. Velinker read a subsequent letter written by witness calling upon the Chief Engineer to settle his pay for one month and 11 days, the period of his leave, within 48 hours otherwise threatening to take the case in the Court through Mr. Nariman. An extract of the letter read:—"I have got a good case. Mr. Brims thinks my wife has destroyed those chits. but I am not a fool."

So you expected Mr. Nariman to champion your cause?—I expected to pay him his professional charges if I won the case.

Witness received a reply from the Chief Engineer that he was not entitled to salary for that leave period.

In February, 1927, you fell on the pipe lines and broke your arm?—Yes.

You were detained in the hospital and the Government granted you privileged leave on full pay?—Yes.

If you were given sick leave you would have received only half salary?—Yes.

So the Government dealt with you more kindly than you deserved?—It was my right.

Subsequently you claimed hospital charges and out of pocket expenses?—Yes. I was entitled to it.

Government refused it?—No, they are still considering it.

Witness said he was responsible for stores, but there was no regular account of coal storage.

It was your duty to keep an account?—There was no system at all. Nobody troubled about it.

Questioned about the chits, witness said Mr. Brims once gave him Rs. 100 on the understanding that the chits had to be returned to him (Mr. Brims).

You struck your hundred rupees, but did not return the chits to him?—No.

So you were not honest with him?—He was not honest with me and I returned him in the same coin. He promised me that if I made up the money for tins he will give me my leave dues. But he never did it.

But he was not the man to make payments?—But it was in his hands to recommend payment.

Will you be surprised if I say that he actually recommended your claim?—Yes.

In that case don't you think you have acted dishonestly with him?—No. It was a sort of a commission which "bada sahebs" received.

I tell you that you obtained payment from Mr. Brims on the representation that your wife was in great distress'—No. It is a lie.

NOT A BEGGAR.

Now, Mr. Brookes, have you been begging for money from various people?—No. Not at all.

Will you swear that no officers have given you money recently?—They have given me money, but that is different from begging for money.

MOTIVE BEHIND CHARITY?

Witness said the Chief Engineer gave him Rs. 10 last month when he had been to office in connection with his hospital claim. The Chief Engineer told him "Will you take these 10 rupees?" I replied "I will take ten or a hundred rupees."

Who else gave you money?—Mr. Bell gave me Rs. 20 in the lobby of the office. Incidentally it was after the summons was served on me. I don't know whether it was given to keep my mouth shut.

I put it to you these moneys were given to you out of pure compassion?—I don't know. There may be some other motive.

The case stands adjourned for Tuesday.

BOMBAY MINISTERS TO ABSTAIN

POONA, Nov. 7.

The Associated Press understands that no Minister of the Government of Bombay will attend the Ministers' Conference at Delhi. Mr. Wiles, Financial Secretary, will represent them.—A. P.

WORKMEN RESOLVE TO BE FIRM

CHAKRADHARPUR, Nov. 7.

Comrade Singarvelu and Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar, on their way back from Nagpur, got down at Bilaspur and addressed a crowded meeting of the workers belonging to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

In response to the appeal from the leaders, the workmen promised they would obey the Union demand implicitly and peacefully.—Free Press.

SIR P. THAKURDAS ENTERTAINED

PLEA FOR COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

A strong plea for the organisation of commercial interests was put forward by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas at a luncheon given in his honour this afternoon by Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib, President of the Skins and Hides Merchants' Association.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed proposing the toast of the guest, paid a warm tribute to the great services rendered by Sir Purshotamdas.

"I wish to say little," said Sir Purshotamdas in replying to the toast, "at this time of political depression anything about the political situaton. As for the Reserve Bank, I know nothing more than what the public already know. But the centre of operations has just now shifted to London, and the Finance Member is already on the high seas to discuss the scheme with all-powerful India Office."

Referring to the coming session of the Industrial Congress, to be held in Madras Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas appealed to the mercantile community to spare no effort to make it a success. He stressed the need for organisation which alone would enable them to put their case before the Government. Evidently, he said, there

"FATHER INDIA."

ALL SOLD OUT BEFORE ISSUE ?

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writes thus:—

On returning from his continental tour Mr Ranga Iyer found time to write a book to be called "Father India," which is intended as a counterblast to Miss Mayo's perversion of the truth. This book of which there is going to be a very large demand, is being published by Messrs. Selwyn & Blount, who are expediting publication at express speed. The author tells me that the first impression of this work has actually been sold out before it has been issued! The demand for copies in advance from booksellers in England, America and on the Continent is said to have been phenomenal. Thackers are agents for the sale of the book in India.

should be no difference between Indian interests and English interests as far as the position in India was concerned.

Earlier in the afternoon Sir Purshotamdas met the members of the Skins and Hides Merchants' Association. In the course of a short address delivered in Hindustani, he expressed pleasure at meeting them. He was gratified to note the cordial feeling between the Hindus and the Muslims in the South. He said that the mercantile classes should be foremost in fostering the community interests.

On Saturday, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya entertained Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to tea when bankers and prominent citizens of Madras were present.—Free Press.

MURTIZAPUR-ELLICHPUR BRANCH.

NORMAL TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The Divisional Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, wires to the Associated Press from Bhusaval as follows: With reference to my wife of the 5th, normal working has been resumed on the Murtizapur-Ellichpur branch.—A. P.

TWO CARPENTERS STABBED.

Ahmed Abdul Karim, a carpenter a, servant of Messrs. Jaffer Shivji Nathoo of Chakla Street, had gone on leave, telling his masters that he was going to his native place. His masters came to know that Ahmed had not gone to his native place and so, when he went to join his service they refused to take him up. Yesterday evening at about 6 p.m. Ahmed was standing at the corner of Bhajpala lane and three carpenters of Messrs. Jaffer Shivji Nathoo, named Vithal Shivram, Gigoo Pradhan and Mansukh were passing by the way, when all of a sudden Ahmed it is alleged, assaulted Vithal and stabbed him in the clavicle. Gigoo tried to rescue him when Ahmed stabbed Gogoo also through his palm and absconded. Vithal and Gigoo have been removed to G. T. Hospital. Police Inspector Mr. Baker and Deputy Inspector Mr. Deshpande of Pydhonie Police Station are making enquiries in the matter.

Yesterday at about 3 p.m. some carts full of cocoanuts were being unloaded at the godown of Messrs. Nenshi Deoshi at Dongri Street. One cartman Rehmin Daniel insisted on the labourers that as he brought his cart earlier, his

SENTENCES IN NANAK CHAND MURDER CASE

LAHORE, November 7.

Foja was sentenced to capital punishment and Roshi was ordered to furnish security of Rs. 500, for six months this afternoon by the Session Judge, Lahore in the Nanak Chand Murder case.

The case arose out of the recent Lahore riots. The accused were charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th November, 1927, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one at Kalachowki Road, during the month of October 1927 was 1704, out of whom 1454 were males and 250 were females including children.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with Mails from London of 3rd instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 5th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China per S.S. "Tairea" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per S.S. "Frauenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day (Tuesday) at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Bombay Co-operative Institute has recently appointed a Propaganda Officer to help and uplift the cause of Co-operation in Bombay Division. Those Co-operative Societies or Individuals who are in need of such help from the Propaganda Officer, are kindly requested to write to the Secretary, Bombay Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society, Bombay.

THE LINGUBAI EDUCATION FUND.

Poor students (males as well as females) of the Telugu and Raojn Vanjary community strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the Lingubai Education Fund shall so apply to the Managing Trustee, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji Kalewar, J.P., at 69, 3rd Kamathipura, Bombay, No. 8 on a printed form before the 15th December 1927. The said forms can be had on application.

"LALA ROOKH"

To-day's Benefit Performance at the Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya recently produced, with the help of Shama'a Players, Tagore's "The Dancing Girl's Worship," with great success. Encouraged by that success, she will present to-day and to-morrow at the Excelsior Theatre the story of 'Lalla Rookh" adapted from Thomas Moore's play. The senior pupils of the New High School for Girls and a few members of the staff will take part in the play. The songs introduced in the play will be in Hindustani and will be sung by Mrs. Rajam which ought to attract a crowded house. There are other items in the programme in which junior students will appear. The entertainment will be in aid of the School for Girls and all those interested in promoting education and who realise the importance and art in [illegible] will no doubt, encourage Miss Chattopadhyaya and pupils.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. C. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1927.

ANT MACHIAVELLISM.

of India" in its issue of es its characteristically nd ind s in silly de of Na- osed Par- liament", by some mselves m and India's s "ir- in the ve de- from most e of d of re of reju- ro- in li- n-

sion must be consistent with the country's honour. A purely Parliamentary Commission, with or without Indian assessors, with or without the assistance of a Committee of the Indian Legislature in an advisory capacity, is an affront to India's self-respect. And so long as the British Government insist on insulting India in this manner, no patriotic and self-respecting Indian can agree to be a party to his country's humiliation. If the British Government are sincere in their desire to seek India's co-operation in the work of the Commission, do they expect to win such co-operation by humiliating her? For depriving Indians of the right to sit on equal terms with Britishers in a Commission whose findings and recommendations will determine the character of their country's Constitution is nothing less than calculated humiliation. That a course which, even the Government of India Act does not contemplate, should have been adopted, shows that racial arrogance and Machiavellism rule the Councils of the British Government who imagine that India is so demoralised by her domestic disunion that her leaders will subserviently submit even to this unkindest slap in the face.

But those who bank upon India's present almost tragic helplessness are counting without their host. As Mr. Jinnah is reported to have told the Viceroy, "India is not, unfortunately, strong enough to bully Britain and make her part with power, but her sense of self-respect is not dead. Weak and dejected as she may be as the result of general economic distrust, agrarian unrest and communal wrangles, she is proud enough yet to snap her fingers at the Commission." Mr. Jayakar is reported to have cautioned the Government not to hurt Indian sentiment. There are occasions in the lives of nations as well as individuals when their actions are guided by sentiment alone. Today India must guide her action in accordance with the dictates of her honour even as she poured her men, money and material for the sake of sentiment when she helped to win the Great War. Other nations have gone to war for honour's seek. India can at least preserve her honour by boycotting a Commission from which she is boycotted for no other reason than to humiliate her. While, therefore, we agree with Mr. Jinnah—in fact we made the same suggestion yesterday—that leaders of all parties must at once meet and determine upon a common policy of action, we cannot endorse his appeal for withholding expression of opinion until the Government scheme is carefully examined. We cannot endorse this appeal because this is one of those occasions in a nation's life when its indignation must flame from one end of the country to another. If we fail to let our indignation flame we will deserve the world's condemnation not less severe than that which the poet pronounced on the scientist whom he pilloried for "botanising on his mother's grave."

The leaders must not, indeed, lose time in meeting together to determine, as Mr. Jinnah says, a common policy of action. But let there be no mistake about the object of this policy—namely, to secure the immediate reversal of the British Cabinet's decision. We can secure this object only if we so mobilise public opinion and national effort as either to make the boycott of a purely Parliamentary Commission complete or bring home to the Cabinet the wisdom of modifying its personnel in accordance with Indian opinion before it lands on Indian shores. The need for such effective action is all the greater in view of the fact that, as mentioned by our correspondent in his message we publish elsewhere, the Viceroy is himself opposed to the exclusion of Indians and that the personnel of the Commission has to be submitted to Parliament for its sanction. It is true that the Baldwin Government have an absolute majority in Parliament. But even this most reactionary Government will think twice before sending out a Commission, the personnel of which is not acceptable to His Majesty's Opposition, namely, the Labour Party. And the Labour Party will certainly not go out of its way to insist on demanding the inclusion of Indians if Indian leaders at this critical moment do not, with one voice and without delay, declare that a Commission without Indians will be rigorously boycotted and if there is any sign of fatal hesitation or, what is worse still, division of counsels among them. Expediency and honour alike demand unreserved and prompt condemnation of a purely Parliamentary Commission, whatever the illusory baits which it may offer.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT.

Mr. K. T. Shah, Professor of Economics, University of Bombay, has done well in bringing out in book-form the series of lectures on the "Russian Experiment" which he recently delivered at the Bombay University School of Sociology. The interest and enthusiasm which these lectures aroused provide a pleasing commentary on the urgency and usefulness of the "extension" work Prof. Shah has undertaken. In book-form the lectures will attract a wider public and Prof. Shah's thorough and painstaking treatment of his subject will enable the public to learn a good deal about the principles of the Soviet and the methods of their chief exponents from a volume which is cheap at the price of a couple of rupees. Its author finds the Russian experiment "to be something wonderful, colossal, inspiring." He considers the problem before the Russians and before mankind at large "to consist in a reconciling between the conflicting demands of social organisation and co-operative effort for the sustenance of bodily life." Prof. Shah has succeeded in taking a balanced view of this colossal experiment which the Soviet is making. He has brought in the light and the shade of the picture with the cunning of a trained observer, as can be seen from a particularly brilliant examination of an important part of Soviet economic activity, the New Economic Policy, to which he devotes a separate chapter. For the Indian reader, Prof. Shah's little book will prove even a better guide than the most recent work on the subject, the penetrating but harsh analysis by Herr Fuellop-Miller, who in his "Mind and Face of Bolshevism" brings out the dark spots in the picture far more than the bright ones.

OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES.

When can India be free from the military octopus which eats up half her public revenues, thus making it impossible for her to provide adequately for her nation-building departments even if those who control her national expenditure are in a mood to do it? The chances are that such freedom will not come to her unless and until Britain and the other European States are really sincere in their disarmament talks. But Britain is hardly willing to do so. Her new representative at Geneva, Mr. Ronald McNeill, sings the usual song about "placing peace on a surer foundation" in his recent speech at Canterbury, but there is to be no active change in British armament policy. On the contrary India has reason to apprehend that even in the Parliamentary Commission which the Tory Cabinet intends to impose upon her, it has managed, by securing the presence on the Commission of two Labour leaders with War Office experience and Imperialist sympathies, to put into the forefront the question of an aggressive type of Empire defence, for which India, of course, will have to foot a larger portion of the bill in the years to come.

ABJECT APPEALS.

One of the resolutions of the new Arya Conference is most deplorable. It passes one's imagination how the Conference could persuade itself to pass a resolution urging Government to proscribe a certain chapter of the Koran. We know that the resolution is a retort to a foolish resolution of a few Muslims urging that a certain chapter from the "Satyartha Prakash," the religious text of the Arya Samajists, should be proscribed. That foolish resolution might have been dismissed with contempt or might have been condemned. But two wrongs have never made one right and retaliation is hardly the method that will bring peace to the country. There is also something abject in two groups of Indians each begging of Government to suppress the Scriptures of the other. It is some relief, however, that some Hindus and Muslims have not countenanced such appeals.

LEAD FROM RAJKOT

The whole of India will congratulate the People's Representative Assembly of Rajkot on its passing a Bill penalising all marriages below the age of nineteen for the bridegroom and fifteen for the bride and raising the age of consent to sixteen years. This is really a bold but beneficent measure of reform and well in advance of similar reform in any other part of India. We earnestly hope His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot will give his formal consent to the Bill. It is very encouraging to find a number of Hindu States penalising child marriages by legislation with the support of the people. It is a pity that the British Government are lagging far behind, while enlightened opinion throughout the country is demanding a bold step forward. We trust, however, Mr. Harbilas Sharada's Bill, though belated, will be accepted by the Assembly without any serious opposition.

CASTE IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The Secretary to the Schools Committee has submitted a report on the question whether in regulating admission of pupils to the Municipal schools any distinction based on caste prejudices is observed. He observes in the report that in some schools the practice of making the so-called untouchable boys sit on separate benches "with their consent may be found here and there." The public as well as the Schools Committee ought to know which are the schools where the "depressed" class boys are segregated "with their own consent." Such schools deserve to be singled out and it will then be possible for the public to ascertain how far the consent is genuine. We doubt if in most cases the consent is genuine. Even if it is, it does not speak well for the head masters of the schools where such segregation prevails. It is their duty to discourage actively any tendency among the children to segregate some of themselves or otherwise observe invidious caste distinctions. The Schools Committee should publish the names of the schools where the "depressed" class boys sit apart from the rest.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE.

HOW THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE CAN BE EXPANDED.

(BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI).

VII*

"An efficient second line should be adequate in numbers, to support and supplement the Regular Army." So I have suggested a constructive plan of expansion of the I. T. F. The minimum strength of the I. T. F. 'on military grounds,' should be fixed at 300,000, in place of the actual strength of 12,500. The recruitment of 3,000 men per 10,000,000 i.e. 3/100 per cent. of the population of each of the 11 Provinces of British India would mean a total of 75,000 recruits per year, and the minimum strength of 304,000 in four years. In 10 years, 750,000 I. T. F. plus 375,000 of I. T. F. Reserves would mean a total of 1,125,000 trained men of the nationalized army for the self-defence of Indian Swaraj.

THE BRITISH ANALOGY.

In a previous article I have drawn the attention of our people to the analogy of the creation of a Territorial Force by Mr. Haldane in 1907, as so much is to be learnt by comparison of the methods pursued by the military authorities in a self-governing country like Britain, and in one of its Dependencies—"its subordinate branch"—a non-self-governing or alien-governed country like India. I hope that the analogy will have convinced sensible people that the Report of the Territorial Committee is a farce and a fraud on our people, and should be summarily rejected by our so-called representatives in the Assembly. In order to emphasize the fraud and inadequacy of the Report, I have given figures to show at a glance the actual numbers of the I. T. F. viz., 12,552, belonging to the 20 Units of the I. T. F., existing on the 15th November, 1924, and their distribution by Province, as given in the Report of the Committee; and the numbers of the annual quota of Territorial recruits, which each of the 11 Provinces of British India can easily supply every year in order to expand the Indian Territorial Force to 300,000 in 4 years in the same way as the British Territorial Force, of a minimum of 300,000, at the back of the British Regular Army of 120,000 to make an adequate and effecient second line to the Regular Indian Army of 140,000, I have styled the 3rd column in the table, "My Plan of Expansion of the I. T. F." As no doubt the Indian Military Department would suffer something worse than a shell-shock, if one were to suggest the expansion of the I. T. F. to 300,000 within a year,—which was actually done during the war when 15,00,000 of the numbers were raised in about 3 years.

I have modified the shock by spreading the number over four years, so that an annual increment of 75,000 can allow of expansion of the I. T. F. to 300,000 in 4 years. The period of enrolment for the British T. F. is 4 years, whilst that for the Indian T. F. is 6 years—the underlying motive being, no doubt, the mistrust of Indians by the military as well as the civil Government of India, and the calculated lowering of the recruitment by 50 per cent. Let me make my meaning clear. If the period of enrolment be for four years, you can recruit three men in twelve years, whilst on the other hand—in the period of six years you can recruit only two men in 12 years, i.e., 50 per cent. less. Even such a simple trick the Territorial Committee could not detect though its attention was clearly drawn to it.

750,000 MEN IN 10 YEARS.

On what basis of recruitment is my Plan of Expansion drawn up? I have taken it for granted that if the I. T. F. were made sufficiently popular, and if the Government were really solicitous of raising a national army, as in all self-governing countries, it would certainly be not difficult to recruit only 3,000 recruits every year per every 10,000,000 and only 3-100 p. c. of the population of each of the 11 Provinces, thus the total annual recruitment would amount to 75,000, and in every four years to 300,000, so that within a period of a decade, or 10 years, one should be able to train 750,000 young men. It is presumed that the period of enrolment should be reduced to 4 years, instead of 6, as in the present I. T. F. On completing 4 years service, at least 50 per cent. of all trained men discharged from the T. F. should be permitted to join the Reserve of the I. T. F. In England, there is the B. T. F., and at the back of it there is the Territorial Reserve, and there is also what is called the Special Reserve. Thus, altogether in 10 years, we can have a national army of Territorial Army of 750,000 Territorial, and 375,000 Territorial Reserves, and a total of 11,25,000 trained men, as an efficient and adequate second line, at the back of the first line, of the Regular Indian Army, which at present numbers 140,000, i.e., there will be 10 men of the I. T. F. at the back of 1 man of the Regular Army. The numbers of the Regular Army can safely be reduced to 100,000 without any risk, if the Territorial Force and the Reserve were reorganised as suggested above. The reduction of the Regular Indian Army by 40,000 would mean a saving in the annual military budget for the Indian Army by nearly 30 per cent., which can be otherwise utilized for maintaining the expanded I. T. F. It will thus appear that, instead of the miserable 12,000 of the I. T. F. recommended by the Committee, we can raise a hundred times that number in 10 years if we were determined to do so. Even the third-rate Balkan States can mobilize a Territorial Army of 10,00,000 in times of war, in spite of their poverty and the paucity of their population, whilst India with a military budget of 60 crores or more, and 24 crores of population of British India alone cannot even mobilize 12,000 efficient Territorials after a training of 6 years! First-class European Powers, as also the U. S. A., can put into the field, within the first two months of the war 10,00,000 men, and can replenish the loss of any number of men by mobilizing the whole nation in arms.

(To be Continued).

*Previous articles appeared on 1st, 2nd, 8th and 30th September and 8th and 25th October.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

(BY MINOO R. MASANI).

VII*

The immediate problem is linked up with what is still called the "New Economic Policy", which was introduced by Lenin in 1921. The peasants will only sell their surplus corn at a price which will enable them to buy in return clothing and implements. This means that prices of manufacture have to be reduced, and that can only be achieved through increased production. Increased production, however, is impossible without up-to-date machinery, and more of it, and that means more capital or credit. Externally, therefore, Russia tries to get credits in France, Germany, the United States and England. Internally, she has had to resort to the 'nepman.'

Everywhere we were told that N. E. P. was an unmitigated success. This deviation from Socialist doctrine has been represented abroad as an abandonment of Socialism. It is, no doubt, a concession, but, as Lenin once said, "Every concession we make we make within the limits of what will support and strengthen the power of the proletariat which undeviatingly is making for the annihilation of classes and the realisation of Communism."

Private traders were necessary because the demand for commodities was greater than the Co-operative and the State Stores, with the capital at their disposal, could meet. In Leningrad and Moscow, it was a common sight—a Co-operative or State shop and a private shop next to each other; a queue of some fifty persons outside the former, but none at the latter. If one doesn't care to wait, one must pay a little more so that the nepman may make a profit.

With the growth of Co-operative capital, however, the proportion of trade in private hands has been steadily diminishing. In 1923-24 it was 15 per cent. of the internal trade of the country, in 1924-25 it was 10 per cent. and in 1925-26 only 8 per cent. This lost trade has gone entirely to the Co-operatives which now control 21 per cent of the market. State trading has remained constant at about 70 per cent. These figures show that the State and Co-operatives so dominate the market as to regulate prices and that all talk of a return to capitalism and "private enterprise" is so much meaningless cant.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

We may be permitted to close on a political note—and the politics of the Soviet Union are those of the Communist Party, the only organized party in the State. It has to-day about 1,200,000 members. The Soviet State, at the moment, is admittedly a Directorship of the industrial proletariat, and the Communist Party is essentially a workers' party, though it has peasants in increasing number amongst its members. As there are just over 10 million workers, it means that more than one in every ten is a member of the Party. Add to this the two million members of the Young Communist League, which has members between the ages of fourteen and eighteen.

As to the majority they are not all anti-Communists. As a matter of fact, they are only non-party. How many are anti-Communist it is impossible to say. But, election figures show that certainly the big majority of the non-Party workers are behind the Soviet regime. This was borne out by our personal experience. We did meet a couple of anti-Communists, but the vast majority of the people we talked to —waiters, cabmen, clerks, students, jour-

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 25th and 28th September and 1st, 2nd and 7th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Comic Interludes.

"Everything Russian is in a tangle nowa-days," observed the "Outlook" sapiently in mail week in pointing out for the benefit of its readers how seriously moderate opinion in France was alarmed at the growth of Communism. But a worse tangle, and a tangle which will make Britain look ridiculous at the meeting at Geneva of the League's Preparatory Disarmament Committee on November 30, is that the Soviet Government has agreed to send a delegation to this meeting As a Reuter message indicates Britain having broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet can only communicate with the latter through Norway, according to the arrangement arrived at, while the Soviet will have to talk to Britain through the German representative. Both parties, the message says, will have to solve "the practical problem of saving their faces." There will be, perhaps, comic interludes at the meeting. The Soviet representative will ask his German colleague "Please tell Mr. Bull we think this way but don't present our compliments," while the British delegate will request his Norwegian friend to inform M. Thiski that he and his people are "the limit," but they should as well know what Britain thinks about disarmament.

Vain Hopes.

Mr. Tielman Roos in his speech on the occasion of the Afrikander Day celebrations at Johannesburg made the intriguing suggestion to the South African Party of General Smuts that it should combine with the Hertzog Nationalists to form a united South African National Party. In his opinion the recent agreement between the two great political groups in South Africa, the Uitlanders and their Boer sympathisers like Smuts and the Dutch Nationalists, whose stormy petrel is Dr. Malan, over the Flag controversy should pave the way for further co-operation in the general interest of the South African nation. The adherence of the Labour group is to be secured for this movement of political unity. Mr. Tielman Roos is anxious to pour oil over troubled waters by this peace gesture of his as the antagonism between the Uitlanders, with their pronounced sympathy for British Imperialism, and the Afrikanders, with their intense nationalism, was in danger of breaking out again, to the great embarrassment of the Hertzog Government, by a recent incautious utterance of Dr. Malan. The unity stunts, however, will not materialise. The antagonism is far too deep for that.

Whose Fault?

The Agent-General for Reparations gives a severe warning to Germany against the alleged spendthrift manner in which the statesmen of the Reich propose to spend the national income. He accuses them of over-spending and over-borrowing and suggests that the remedy which alone will secure German credit at home and abroad lies in strict economy and ordered finance. The spirited reply of the German Finance Minister to these allegations indicates that there is another side to the case, and that it is becoming increasingly evident that the Dawes Plan must be thoroughly revised in the interests of the Allies, the creditors, and Germany, the hapless debtor. The recent sanction by the Reichstag to the Government proposals for increasing the scale of war pensions and of the salaries of the many thousands of ill-paid functionaries of the State has been the real cause of this reprimand from the Agent-General and he will find it hard to rebut the Finance Member's contention that the payment of reparations obligation is covered by the yield of the pledged securities.

Fight the Disease.

Replying to interpellations in the Madras Council, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has stated that the Government have decided not to remove the Neill statue from its present site. For this decision the Council itself is partly responsible, as it had previously thrown out a resolution for the removal of the statue. The only inference to be drawn from the two decisions is that neither the Government nor the Council is responsive to the will of the people. In spite of the Council's attitude, which was due mainly to party and communal strife, Government would have been well-advised if they had gracefully removed the statue. The question now is what the people should do next. None can deny the provocation of the statue or the justification, in normal times, of Satyagraha against it. But these are not normal times and the existence of the provocation is but one of numerous symptoms of the disease of the body politic, viz., the country's subjection to a foreign irresponsible Government. We think, therefore, that it would be expedient to concentrate all the limited resources of the country on the removal of the disease itself rather than dissipate the resources on the removal of the never-ending symptoms. It is necessary, however, for the whole country to know what sort of man Neill was.

MAHATMA MUST RESUME LEADERSHIP

CONGRESS TO HERALD UNITY

DR. BESANT OPTIMISTIC

SPARE UNKIND CRITICISM TILL X'MAS

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Feelings of a nation's gratitude were voiced at to-day's meeting held at Gokhale Hall to give a public reception to Dr Besant on her return to India. The Hall was packed to the full to hear her message to India at this juncture in the country's history. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, who presided, recalled her many services to India and welcomed her after her long sojourn in the West.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., Mr. Ranganadha Mudaliar and Mr. S. Satyamurti who followed, all stressed upon her great qualities and said that at the present moment there was no leader more welcome to India than she with her message of peace and good-will and mighty endeavour.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar hoped that she would accept the lead of the Congress and make a fight for Swaraj more strenuous and insistent.

Dr. Besant replying said there was no greater privilege on earth than that of serving India with all her mighty past and her magnificent future. There is nothing so inspiring as to fight for national freedom. She stressed upon the supreme need for persistent united front and said:

"Let no unkind criticism of different political parties escape our lips from this day till Christmas. Let nothing be done that will restrict good-will and the Madras Congress will show us a determined nation resolute to gain freedom."—Free Press.

EXAMINE DR. BESANT'S BILL

SALEM CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

The Salem District Conference passed a resolution recommending the National Congress to appoint a Committee to examine the Commonwealth of India Bill to see what amendments and modifications were necessary to make it acceptable to the country. The Conference also appreciated Dr. Annie Besant's services in connection with the Bill.—A. P.

"LEADERSHIP OF YOUTHS"

YOUTH CONFERENCE IN SESSIONS

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The All-India Youth Conference, opened here this afternoon under the presidency of Principal Gidwani.

Welcoming the delegates and visitors, Mr. J. N. Sahani, editor of "The Hindustan Times," Chairman of the Reception Committee, traced the history of the Youth movement througout the world and said there was one significant aspect of modern life which he thought was the advancement of social life. It was the younger generation that was setting back the older generation. The twentieth century was significant for having established the leadership of youth. If India must rise once again to the high pedestal, it must be with the help of youngmen. The Chairman advised the younger generation to develope courage and self rtliance and not to look for Government job but depend on self-industry for their rise in this world. Their only ideal should be the ideal of human brotherhood and their sole concern should be to break the old barriers and establish new bonds of fellowship among mankind.—Fr Press.

DERAILMENT NEAR CALCUTTA

LINE TO BE REOPENED AFTER TWELVE HOURS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, wires as follows:—

At 11/10 p.m. on the 5th instant, the No 13 up Dighaghat branch train was derailed at mile 339/17 due to the permanent way having been maliciously tampered with, resulting in the engine and four bogie carriages being derailed. The line will be reopened for traffic in about twelve hours. There was no injury to passengers or train staff.—A. P.

DAVID HOGARTH DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Death has occurred of David Hogarth.—Reuter's Special.

REPLY TO INSULTING COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.
(From Our Special Representative).

The forthcoming announcement of the Statutory Commission is bound to be received with the utmost coldness by Nationalist India. The Indian leaders who met the Viceroy in the last two days have left Delhi in a bitter mood of sullen resentment. It is widely rumoured that not one of these prominent politicians did agree to co-operate with the Commission, even though the Viceroy elaborated to them the attractiveness of a scheme by which the members of the Indian Legislature would constitute a very influential and operative Advisory Committee to the Statutory Commission.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Viceroy is reported to be very unhappy over the present prospect. His Excellency has not been assured of any help from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar whose advise in particular, the Viceroy is said to have cared most. Rumour has it, that Mr. Jayakar cautioned the Government not to hurt Indian sentiment and also that even now, it is not too late to mend matters aright, and the gossip has it, that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has warned the Government that in this matter, they would receive precious little sympathy from the Liberal group. But however, one must not forget that the Viceroy has not been a party to the present scheme of sending out a purely Parliamentary Commission. It is Lord Birkenhead who has forced this course on the Government of India. There appears to be no truth in the rumour that the scheme of a purely Parliamentary Commission was voted for by the Viceroy's Executive Council. In fact, as late as the 10th of last month, the Government of India were not in the least aware of the Statutory Commission being announced this month. Events have been happening too fast for Lord Irwin. In fact, Whitehall has so manouvered matters that the Viceroy could have no time for formulating and strengthening his criticism of a purely Parliamentary Commission. It is by now widely known in Delhi the Viceroy's personal predilections are decidely in favour of a Mixed Commission with representative Indians on it. It would, therefore, be hardly just for us to blame the Viceroy at the insult that has been offered to us.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

It must now be asked what steps should self-respecting Indians now take since the Commission will visit India in January next (1928) and merely tour round the country for observing the Indian Legislatures at their work. Any spectacular demonstration on our part will have its effect. Thus the boycott of the Commission must be agreed to by all parties. If any such programme is successfully carried out by all political parties in the country, then in all probability, the British Cabinet would agree to Indian representation on the Commission. But anything that is done must be undertaken with the greatest caution, maturity of deliberation and complete sincerity of purpose. The events on this issue will have the greatest consequence on the progress of our country for many generations to come. It is now really the beginning of a national crisis. We at present a dependent and subject race divided among ourselves and in the throes of prejudice and poverty and ignorance have to fight a big battle against the sponsors of Imperial aggrandisement. In this cause, it is wise we remember the observations of an English contemporary "in Gods providence the Englishman appears to have been meant as a good and effective irritant to Indian Nationalism," therefore, let us all do our honest bit by our dear motherland.

APPEAL REJECTED

ABDUL RASHID TO BE HANGED

DELHI, Nov. 7.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has rejected the appeal for mercy sent by Abdul Rashid sentenced to death for the murder of Swami Shraddhanand.

Abdul Rashid, it is likely, will be hanged in a day or two. At present it is understood, Abdul Rashid, is lodged in Amballa Jail.—Free Press.

RESTORE MAHATMAJI TO LEADERSHIP

REPLY TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Reports from India, it is stated in official circles, are in no way discouraging as to the reception that is likely to be given to the Statutory Commission. Congress, it is said, may officially boycott the Commission, but the majority of the party leaders in the legislatures, it is predicted, will render the Commission all possible assistance lest their case should suffer by default. After the last appeal of the Maharaja of Burdwan for the association of Indians with Parliamentary Commission and the sneer with which his forecast of a boycott has been received in official circles eyes are all turned towards India to see as to whether the official reading or that of Maharaja of Burdwan turns to be true.

Boycott by the Congress alone will make no impression in England. The Congress boycotted the Legislatures, and still they functioned, and it is the Congress that had to eat the humble pie and lift the boycott! History will repeat itself, and if the Congress does boycott the Commission this year, it will repent its decision before the next year. This is how friends of India in Parliament who venture to represent the Indian view are met by those in power.

The boycott of the Commission would be considered complete, and Government both in India and England would be effectively checkmated, it is said, if not only the Congress but the bulk of the elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures boycott the Commission refuse to render it any assistance and remain firm in their resolve. This would mean, it is pointed out, co-operation between the Hindus and the Muslims and Brahmins and Non-Brahmins and other warring sections. Such co-operation is regarded as impossible in the present state of things, and it is on these things Government in India and England have staked all in remaining adamant to all protests and pleads for inclusion of Indians in the Commission.

PANDITJI'S VIEW.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, it is said, is sick at heart, with the whole debacle. If the country would follow him, he would advise it to answer the insult of the Commission with a boycott not only of the Commission but the Councils also. A boycott of the Councils throughout India by all Congressmen at least by retaining their seats but by refraining from attendance and concentrating on preaching to the masses to boycott the Commission and those who co-operate with it, it is said, might still achieve results if persisted and persevered in throughout. But, whatever, his own inclination in favour of such programme, Pandit Nehru has throughout declined to express any opinion and one is left to second-hand interpretations of his views.

REPLY TO THE INSULT.

Discussing the question recently Mr. Saklatwala whose views command respect because of his recent return from India and consequent inside knowledge stated that only man in India who could give a fitting reply to the insult of Parliamentary Commission is Mahatma Gandhi. But if he continues to be content with the role of a spectator, the immediate future of India may be written as one of subservient compliance with Imperial decrees Failing Mahatma's return to active leadership at this juncture said Mr. Saklatwala that Government will succeed in mobilising support for their Commission by playing leaders and communities against one another is certain.—Free Press.

WANTED A COMPLETE BOYCOTT.

CALL FOR COLLECTIVE AND EFFECTIVE ACTION.

DR. BESANT TO SUMMON "ALL-PARTY" CONFERENCE.

WILL LABOUR BOYCOTT COMMISSION?

To-day Is Their Judgment Day

There is considerable speculation in the country whether the Labour Party will accept seats in Parliamentary Commission which excludes Indians in toto. The following resolutions of the Blackpool Conference commit them unequivocally to a policy of Indian Association. Will they throw overboard the resolutions within a month? To-day will show them up in their real colours.

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., the new Chairman of the Labour Party, moved the following resolution on behalf of the Executive Committee:—

"The Conference re-affirms the right of the Indian peoples to full self-government and self-determination, and therefore is of opinion that the policy of the British Government should be one of continuous co-operation with the Indian people, with the object of establish in India at the earliest possible moment, and by her consent, an equal partner with the other members of the British Commonwealth of nations.

The Conference declares that the Royal Commission to be appointed under the Government of India Act should be so constituted, and its methods of doing its work so arranged, that it will enjoy the confidence and co-operation of the Indian people."

Mr. Lansbury said that despite the distances which divided India from Britain it was the duty of British workers to take an active interest in Indian problems. The Royal Commission which was to report on a new Constitution for India must be of such a nature that the Indian people could be expected to co-operate with it. They could not be expected to co-operate unless there was a strong representation of the Indian view.

Mr. Charles Roden Buston (Independent Labour Party) supporting the resolution, said that Labour should accept the full consequences of the principle of self-determination as applied to India. They welcome the frequently expressed view of representative Indians in favour of continued association with the British Commonwealth of Nations, but Labour should frankly recognise the right of India to full independence if it was demanded. The forthcoming Royal Commission ought to consist of Indians in at least half of its membership.

NONE INVITED

BOMBAY GOVERNOR AND STATUTORY COMMISSION.

POONA, Nov. 7.

Nothing has been heard till now of any invitation having been issued by the Governor of Bombay to leaders or journalists in connection with the Statutory Commission. This is probably due to His Excellency being away from the capital on tour in the Deccan.—A. P.

SURPRISE IN ENGLAND AND CONSTERNATION IN INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The "Manchester Guardian's" London Correspondent commenting on the forecast of the membership of the Statutory Commission cabled from Calcutta which papers here regard as correct, says it is safe to say that the decision, while causing extreme surprise in England, will produce consternation in India, and almost certainly provoke the boycott of which the Government were specifically warned in the Maharaja of Burdwan's letter to the "Times" a week ago.—Reuter.

"UNACCEPTABLE" TO THE COUNTRY"

SALEM CONFERENCE CONDEMNS INDIAN EXCLUSION

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

The first authentic expression of public opinion about the impending Statutory Commission is contained in the following resolution passed by the Salem District Conference, which met yesterday:—

"This Conference views with great apprehensions rumours that the Statutory Commission will be a purely Parliamentary Commission, and is of the opinion that any Commission which does not contain effective Indian representation on its personnel will be wholly unacceptable to the country."—Free Press.

FUTILITY OF PARTIAL BOYCOTT

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

The scheme of Select Committee of the Central Legislature being associated with the Parliamentary Commission is confirmed by talks in local political circles.

The Madras Cabinet discussed the question yesterday, and at the luncheon given in honour of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas canvassing for the support of the scheme, showing the futility of the boycott was carried on.

A prominent leader stated that the boycott to be effective must be unanimous. Liberals will not boycott, though they are not willing to say so. The same leader said if the communal leaders and the Liberals could be rallied by the Government, it would be no use boycotting the Parliamentary Commission as a partial boycott would only strengthen Whitehall.

The statement recently made in certain papers that the announcement of the Commission would be postponed if the Viceroy and the local Governors report strong boycott movement feeling in the country is discounted in well-informed circles.

The announcement of the personnel of the Royal Commission on Reforms, it is understood, will be made in India tomorrow night.—Free Press.

DETERMINE UPON COMMO POLICY.

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL TO LEADERS

On the eve of the announcement of the Statutory Commission, Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following appeal:—

"Without disclosing any secret, I may say that it is almost certain that the Commission will be announced on or about 8th November. The question is so vital to the interests of India that leaders of all parties much discuss jointly the terms of proposals after they have appeared in cold print and determine upon a common policy of action. I, therefore, trust that at this critical moment expression of individual opinion committtting the country in any way will be withheld until whole scheme is carefully examined."—A. P.

LEADERS TO ISSUE STATEMENT

PLEA FOR CONJOINT ACTION.

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Hindustan Times," states he is reliably informed that Indian leaders who interviewed His Excellency the Viceroy during the first week of this month on his invitation contemplate issuing a statement on the Statutory Commission.

The Correspondent further states that the leaders who were disappointed with the conversations at the Viceregal Lodge were anxious that in the matter of the Royal Commission, conjoint action should be taken. The manner in which this would be done is not still known.—Free Press.

C. P. GOVERNOR INTERVIEWS PARTY LEADERS

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

The Governor of the Central Proginces has followed the example of the Governor of Bengal and Madras. He had interviews yesterday with Dr. Moonje and other

(continued on page 8)

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

SARWAT PASHA POST PONES DEPARTURE

CONVERSATIONS WITH SIR AUSTEN STILL PROCEEDING.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Rugby.—The conversations regarding the Anglo-Egyptian relations which have been proceeding in London between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, have not yet concluded. Sarwat Pasha has accordingly postponed his departure from London until Tuesday or Wednesday. Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner in Egypt, has also deferred his return to Egypt until Tuesday—B. O. W.

QUEEN OF SPAIN IN LONDON

VISIT TO EXTEND FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Queen of Spain, with her two daughters, Princess Beatriz and Princess Maria Christina, arrived in London yesterday evening. They were met at Victoria Station by King George, Queen Mary, and Princess Beatrice. They are staying at Kensington Palace as the guests of Princess Beatrice. Their visit will extend for two or three weeks.—B. O. W.

LORD CECIL'S SUCCESSOR AT GENEVA

NEWSPAPERS EXPRESS SATISFACTION

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Newspapers generally express satisfaction at the speech made by Mr. Ronald McNeill on the subject of the responsible task which he is undertaking in representing Britain at the League of Nations, in succession to Viscount Cecil. "The Observer" remarks that the speech rang true in its references to peace and disarmament and that it was a propitious prelude to his difficult work at Geneva.—B. O. W.

R. A. F. FLYING BOATS ARRIVE AT BAGHDAD

TIMELY ESCAPE FROM SEVERE THUNDER STORM

BAGHDAD, Nov. 6.

Baghdad.—The British Royal Air Force Flying boats arrived here this morning in time to escape a severe thunderstorm.—Reuter.

SYDNEY STEAMERDISASTER

THREE MORE BODIES RECOVERED

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Sydney.—Divers have recovered three more bodies from the wreck of the ferry-boat which collided with the liner "Tahiti," from a depth of seventy feet. They found shattered remains of women's cabin, which had apparently received the full force of the collision. There were no bodies in the vicinity of the cabin. It is feared that the bodies of the other dead are lying on the bed of the harbour.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

The Bombay Engineering Congress commenced its thirteenth annual session in Karachi to-day, over one hundred engineers from all parts of the Presidency attending. Mr. W. F. Hudson, Commissioner in Sind, opened the proceedings with a brief speech cordially welcoming the Congress members to Karachi. He reminded them that although the Congress was founded in 1914 this was the first session in Karachi though he sincerely hoped it would not be the last.

Mr. Measham Lee, O.B.E., Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality and President of the Congress, then delivered his presidential address, in the course of which he dealt at length with the development of Karachi and the difficult engineering problems which had to be tackled. He referred to the vast irrigation schemes in the Punjab and Upper Sind designed to irrigate millions of acres of land which would treble Karachi's export trade within the next few years.

The Congress will remain in session for four days. The programme includes a visit to the Karachi harbour, the Karachi Air Port and Royal Air Force Depot. Tomorrow the members will entrain for Sukkur and will spend the 9th instant touring the Sukkur Barrage area. On their return to Karachi the following day they will be entertained by the members and the staff of the Karachi Civil Engineering College.—A. P.

DEVASTATION IN NELLORE

HARROWING TALE OF CYCLONE DISASTER

AN EYE WITNESSE'S STORY

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Mr. W. G. Tolley of Hyderabad who passed through Nellore gave harrowing details of the devastation and panic caused by the recent cyclone in that district. In an interview to the Associated Press he said that on Wednesday a rumour went round that the sea was rushing in. Hundreds of people alarmed at the report came into the streets. The chaplain and the police motored to the shore and found that the sea had encroached in the form of a tidal wave to a distance of a mile and a quarter inland. They returned to the city to allay the panic. Meanwhile, fifteen thousand people prepared themselves to evacuate the town for safety. The wife of the chaplain and another European resident of the locality persuaded the people that the rumour of the impending flood was untrue and the panic was allayed to some extent.

NOT MORE THAN 20 DEATHS.

Mr. Tolley said he had gathered from local enquiries that the figures of deaths had been greatly exaggerated and that apparently not more than twenty to thirty people had actually perished. Considerable damage to property has however occurred. Thousands have been rendered homeless and many children are dying of exposure.

Relief operations are proceeding apace. Swami Sswathananda of the Ramakrishna Mission left for Ellore this morning in connection with relief work.—A. P.

A TALE OF DESTRUCTION AND WOE

DESCRIPTION OF NELLORE AFTER TORNADO

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

A city stricken, a city sacked, a city of the dead, this was the description given by the citizens of Nellore to a special representative of Free Press of India who visited the afflicted area.

On November 1, the unprecedented tornado swept over Nellore. From Nayudupet to Tirttu, on a front of 70 miles, this storm blew and died on the hills about 60 miles into the interior from the sea. And in the entire area of about 4,000 square miles, nothing but desolation has been left behind Nellore being the biggest town has suffered the worst. It began with thunder and soon developed into a cyclone. Traffic and movement were made impossible and by the evening the fury of the wind growing in volume uprooted all trees and razed the houses to the ground. Not a single tree nor a single garden can be found in Nellore to-day. Ancient babiab and tamarind trees have been torn up by the root, and look all desolate without a leaf.

Damage to buildings is even greater. Where roofing had been done with Mangalore tiles, nothing can be seen of those tiles to-day except their fragments strewn all over the town. Structural parts of roofings have been twisted into fantastic shapes and even stone work has been savagely attacked. In many cases it has been completely demolished. The parapet wall of one of the bridges near the railway station has been reduced to powder and the compound wall ends bearing the sign of the Mission hospital has been neatly beheaded.

The Town Hall has cracked. The roofing has been blown away and the southern wall has collapsed. The clock from one of the clock-towers cannot be traced and the picture palace of the town has been levelled to the ground. Schools have been damaged and one laboratory attached to one of the schools has been destroyed.

The poor labouring families have been without a home for the last seven days. Their thatched houses have been wrecked and their paddy fields blown off.

Great as has been the loss of Nellore, outlying villages have not suffered less. From every village comes the same tale of destruction and woe. Most of them have gone under wholesale. The village officer of Mypand on the sea coast reports of a big tidal wave along with the tornado which claimed victims by the score. The temple car rolled down and has gone no one knows where. At Kadovalur the rice mill collapsed burying sixteen persons alive under the debris.

Though official figures cannot be had as yet, it is estimated damage would run near about thirty lakhs of rupees.—Free Press.

INQUIRY INTO MANOILESCO'S ACTIVITIES

IMPORTANT POLITICAL LEADERS TO BE CALLED AS WITNESSES

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Bucharest.—The following on the report of the Royal Commission enquiring into his activities, Manoilesco who is still detained in the military prison will be charged with attempt against the person of King Michael by declaring in favour of a change in the Constitutional Act of 1926. Manoilesco intends to call important political leaders as witnesses.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Maharajah of Mahumudabad left Lucknow for Rangoon on Sunday. During their stay in Rangoon he will be the guest of Sir Harcourt Butler.

MAHATMA MUST RESUME LEADERSHIP

(Continued from page 7.)

party leaders in the local Council over the Statutory Commission.—Free Press.

MUSLIMS NOT OPPOSED TO CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

AMEER ALI ON COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables:—

Mr. Ameer Ali in the course of a letter to the "Times" on the subject of the Reforms Commission says: "Although I am in agreement with the Maharaja of Burdwan on many points in his letter, I cannot help feeling that in advocating a new advance in constitutional development he loses sight of the fundamental difference existing between the two great communities.

"The causes of the communal feuds which since the initiation of the Reforms have disfigured the history of India, appear to me to have been misunderstood by the British Government, who I fear, are inclined to follow the line of least resistance. One section of the community is more articulate than the other and naturally the impression has gained ground that the Mahomedans are ignorant and obstinate and opposed to any unity of action.

"It is not that they are opposed to constitutional advance but they object to having their civil and political rights left in the background. Unfortunately, the larger community has by its numbers obtained the practical administration of the country, while the other is apprehensive of losing every political right in the growth of nationalism among their rivals.

"This seems to me to be the real problem the Royal Commission will have to solve, and unless it is solved satisfactorily and with justice every section of the country will remain in its present disturbed condition.

DR. BESANT AGAINST BOYCOTT?

GENERAL OPINION IN MADRAS ABOUT THE ROYAL COMMISSION

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Gradually the news regarding the gist of the interviews which the Viceroy has had with the various leaders of non-official public opinion is trickling into it's presidency. Dr. Besant who recently returned from England, who has had occasion to meet various members of the Labour Party there and who is expected to speak with a certain amount of inside knowledge has already taken the field. In her article to the "New India" she has without indicating what the attitude of the political parties should be in regard to the actual work of the Commission protested against the formation of a Commission not including in its numbers any representatives of Indian opinion. It may be inferred from that article that while she is profoundly dissatisfied with the constitution of the Commission she does not advocate the actual boycott of the Commission apparently believing that the strength of the case which can be presented by instructed Indian opinion will be known however constituted. General opinion in this presidency may be divided into three categories:—

1. The leaders of the Justice Party while resentful that none of them were invited by the Viceroy to the Conference are not dissatisfied with the proposed constitution of the Commission evidently taking the view that a body chosen from the two houses of Parliament may alone be sympathetic to their special claims.

MODERATES RESENTFUL.

2. The opinion of the Moderates and such members of the Liberal Party as could be consulted, is generally speaking one of them resentment at the want of confidence displayed by Parliament in the detachment and impartiality of Indian publicists and the assumption that no Indian could do justice to the consideration of the conflicting claims and the difficult alternative presented by the present situation. Notwithstanding this feeling, however they like Dr. Besant are apparently willing to lead evidence before the Commission in the belief that the strength of the case will inevitably influence profoundly any body of willing enquiries. The Moderates, however, as at present advised greatly object to the proposal of assessors originally abumbrated and consider that the choice of auxiliaries solely charged with the task of examining witnesses and without the power of formulating their conclusions and their solutions of the political problem will be of very little value. So far ass can be gauged their attitude may be somewhat different if as has been suggested in some quarters; qualified Indians are charged with the duty of assisting the Royal Commission not only by way of cross examining the witnesses but by way of collation of materials and placing before them definite suggestions as to the future of the constitution.

SWARAJIST AND CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

(3) The Swarajya Party and the Congress group generally have not had the opportunity of consulting their leaders who are now conferring with the Viceroy at Delhi and it is difficult to predicate if their views, at present tentative will not be modified later on. At the present moment, however, they hold themselves in suspense with regard to the whole problem of the Royal Commission. They are willing to meet either the members of the Royal Commission or anybody else charged with the task of formulating the new constitution at a Round Table Conference to elucidate the details of the constitution which they propose to formulate themselves at the next session of the Congress. They refuse to discuss their attitude as to the giving of evidence and as to the freedom of assessors or rapporteurs in as much as they hold the view that the only possible means of approaching the problem at present is by means of consultations between their leaders and the Royal Commission and by way of mutual discussion of each other's difficulties and solutions. They do not contemplate the likelihood of an open examination and cross examination of their proposals and they reserve to themselves and to their organization the sole right to decide the future constitution of India subject to such modification as may be suggested at such a Round Table Conference or discussions.—A. P.

GRAND CELEBRATIONS IN MOSCOW

COMRADE "SAK" ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY

FRATERNAL GREETINGS FROM BOMBAY.

For the first time since its formation, the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay celebrated, with characteristic enthusiasm, the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and publicly signified its approval and appreciation for the Soviet regime. Under the auspices of the party, a fairly attended public meeting was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Monday evening, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presiding. Messrs. Singarvelu, Mukundlal Sirkar, and Dr. Bhupendranath Dutt who were announced as speakers on the occasion, could not be present at the meeting as they were detained at Kharagpur, where the strike situation had assumed serious proportions. One unmistakable characteristic of the occasion was that a small photo of Comrade Lenin, the genius of the Russian Revolution, was hung in a prominent place, garlanded, tastefully enough, with a red tape.

CONTRAST ANALYSED.

In his opening speech, Mr Jhabvala analysed the contrast that existed between the French Revolution of 1789 and the Russian Revolution of 1917. The latter revolution, he said, had its unique features. In the first place, it was a revolution which had taken its stand on the real awakening of the masses in Russia. In the second place, it was conducted by leaders with proletarian mentality and not by leaders with bourgeois inclinations as the leaders of the French Revolution proved to be. The speaker then gave a pathetic description of the condition of Russian masses under the regime of the the Czar. Under Czarist rule, he went on to say, Russia was a veritable abyss of poverty and ignorance. It was Count Leo Tolstoy who first dedicated his life to the service of the Motherland and unfolded before the eyes of Russian youths, an enchanting vision of a liberated Russia. By and by the masses in Russia crushed under the yoke of Czarist tyranny, took to Trade Union mentality and thus made a herculean effort to evolve from within a systematic revolution. Comrade Lenin gave the much needed fillip and thus in the year 1917, Russian masses revolted against the tyrannical Czarist regime and after considerable blood-shed, succeeded in establishing a real proletariat best known to the world as the Union of the Soviets.

ECONOMIC HAPPINESS.

The speaker dwelt at some length on the thousand and one benefits which the Soviet regime had showered upon the masses and especially the workers in Russia. Russia was now the only country of the face of the Globe where a life of economic happiness was assured to the peasant and working classes. Proceeding, Mr. Jhabvala argued that India in her present condition had to learn a great moral from the Russian Revolution and from the events that had followed that revolution. It was, according to him, the duty of the masses in India to rise against the government that had brought them down to the depth of economic degradation. By rising, the speaker means that the Indian masses had to organise themselves in unions so as to enable them to effectively combat the Capitalistic forces which were arrayed against them.

MYSTERY OF INVITATION.

Mr. S. A. Dange who followed the President, made a humorous speech bringing into broader relief many an interesting characteristic of the Soviet regime. He then read out to the audience a cablegram which the Secretary of the Workers and Peasants' Party had received from the Russian Federation. The cable was nothing but an invitation to the party to send delegates to Moscow for the Anniversary and it ran as follows:

The Federation of Russian rural co-operatives repeats invitation despatched four weeks ago. Send delegates to participate in the anniversary celebrations. Cable to Ankolina Berlin when your delegates can start.

The above cable was sent from Berlin on Oct. 30 and it was received in Bombay on Oct. 31 as the postal stamp on it clearly showed. The mystery of the incident was that the cablegram was kept under censorship for a full week before it was delivered to the person concerned only on the morning of the meeting. It is plain from the contents of the cable that the same Federation must have sent another invitation by post, which by the way, is still missing.

REAL MILLENNIUM.

That was the way, continued Mr. Dange, how government were indirectly lending their support to the Bolshevik movement in Russia. Referring to the era of social and economic reforms which the revolution had brought in its wake in Russia, the speaker observed that there had been a regular and systematic propaganda of deliberate lies carried on by by the Capitalistic Press against the Soviet Republic and its multifarious social and economic activities that had brought about a millennium for the peasant and working classes in that country. He read out good many extracts from the summary of the report made by the Labour Delegation which was specially sent by the Labour Party in England to Russia, and proved to the hilt that the pro-revolution Russia was a much better Russia in every possible way that the Russia of pre-revolution days in which the masses had to live a life of enforced enslavement.

CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION.

After Mr. Nimbkar and several others had addressed the meeting, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

This meeting congratulates the Unions of Soviet Republics on its having reached the tenth anniversary despite the frantic efforts of the world Imperialism to smash it in every possible way.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW

COMRADE "SAK" ATTENDS SOVIET ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Moscow.—The Grand Opera House was brilliantly decorated on the occasion of meeting wiwth which the celebration in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Revolution opened. A bust of Corade Lenin stood on thepedestal on the stage with red star shining over it, while a guard of honour holding Communist banners, stood in the background. The guests of honour included representatives of foreign delegations, among whom was Comrade Saklatvala, M. P.—Reuter's Special.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETING

JAPANESE POLICE BREAK UP ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Tokio—The police broke up a meeting convened to celebrate the Soviet Anniversary, and 27 persons were arrested. All open meetings and demonstrations are banned.

Six reactionaries raided the headquarters of the Labour and Pessant party, smashed the furniture and destroyed a number of documents.

C. P. LEADERS INVITED BY GOVERNOR

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

His Excellency J. T. Martin, the Officiating Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, interviewed prominent gentlemen of this province including the Hon. S. M. Chitnavis, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Dr. Moonje, M.L.A., Mr. Aney, M.L.A., Messrs. Khaparde and Ganesham Gupta and Mehta and others. The discussion, it is understood, related to the coming Statutory Royal Commission and the Hindu-Moslem unity.—A. P.

WHY NO INDIAN IS APPOINTED?

PARTY AND COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS THE CAUSE.

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

It is understood that the Governor during his interviews to various party leaders this afternoon explained the scheme of the Statutory Commission. Existing communal divisions and party dissensions made it, he said, impossible to nominate Indians on the Commission. He explained the scheme of the Central Legislature and said similar committees, would be constituted in each province. The Select Committee of the Central Legislature would also proceed to London and confer with the Joint Committee.

The Select Committee would be representative and at the same time not unwieldy.—Free Press.

LEADERS TO CONSIDER SITUATION.

DR. BEASANT CALLS CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Dr. Besant is convening a conference of representative leaders to consider the situation arising out of the announcement of the personnel of the Royal Commission on Wednesday. Leaders of all political parties including Ministers and ex-Ministers have been invited.

Dr Besant is seeing the Governor this evening. The Rajah of Panagal saw His Excellency at eleven this morning.

Sir A. P. Patro and Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair saw the Governor this morning.

M. Ramswamy Mudaliar, General Secretary, South Indian Liberal Federation, saw the Governor at 3-30 in the afternoon.—Free Press.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION WILL BE BOYCOTTTED.

The London correspondent of "The Statesman" cables:—

The Maharaja of Burdwan in a letter to "The Times" says that according to report the Statutory Commission to inquire into the working of the Indian Reforms is likely to be set up at an early date.

"It seems to me", he adds, "in view of these possibilities the interval between the nominations of the Commission and its assemblage in India, say next autumn, may very well be utilized to provide bases for constructive suggestions. I believe much preliminary work has already been done in the way of collecting data on Federal and other constitutional plans.

"The evidence then in 1924 by the Muddiman Committee, on which I had the honour to serve, was chiefly concerned with defects in the existing system and the proposals of the Majority Report relate mostly to its improvement, as even to the most casual observer it is clear that the continuation of mere negative criticism of dyarchy and the non-transfer of subjects to the Central Government will lead us nowhere.

"The first question the Commission will have to tackle, will be whether the avowedly transitional system of dyarchy can be maintained or has to be replaced by other methods. If this is to be granted—and it seems to be that it must—the first duty of the Commission should be to outline two or three possible alternative schemes on which opinions could be invited, while making it clear that the Commission would be free to modify or discard each one as they deem fit.

"The provision of such a starting point for constructive consideration would be in accord with precedent, as in the case of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and also with the very wide terms of the Statute which require the Commission to report whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government.

"Acceptance of this suggestion would to my mind, go far to save the Commission from having to spend their time hearing vague generalities and dreary repetitions of what was but mere destructive criticism.

"In conclusion, I must utter a note of warning. Although arguments can well be advanced to support the idea of a purely Parliamentary Commission, they are far out-weighed by the serious disadvantage of an inquiry into the future constitution in India in which Indians would not be among the investigators.

"It would be a reversion to the methods of inquiry abandoned many years ago and a negation of the now firmly established system of British Indian partnership in administration, legislation and control.

"Resentment among the educated classes, in fact, of all schools of thought in India, would be so strong as to make it more than likely to take the form of a widespread boycott of the Commission."

THE RESERVE BANK MUDDLE

SHARE-HOLDERS' SCHEME TO BE REVIVED?

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA INTERVIEWED

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

"The Government of India owe an explanation to the public for the change of policy in regard to the Reserve Bank Bill, announced in the communique regarding Sir Basil Blackett's mission to England," is the declaration made by Sir Pheroze Sethna, Chairman of the Joint Select Committee and also Chairman of the Central Bank of India.

Sir P. C. Sethna said that it was stated in the communique that Sir Basil Blackett was proceeding to England to discuss with the Secretary of State for India the constitution of the Reserve Bank. One has only to review the career of the Reserve Bank Bill through different stages before the present impasse was reached, said Sir Pheroze, to realise how impossible it is for the Government to revive the share capital scheme without flouting the considered verdict of the Legislative Assembly to which the Government were equally a party.

SIR BASIL MUST EXPLAIN.

At the Joint Committee's meetings in Bombay, in May last, Sir Basil Blackett, urged the Shareholders' scheme with all his emphasis at his command, but the majority was in favour of the State Bank. The Finance Member had to give in, and when the Joint Committee met in Calcutta, in July, he never raised the point again, knowing full well that if he attempted to do so, he would meet with scant support. Then followed the Simla session in September and the Assembly adopted the clauses relating to the constitution as passed by the Committee and without the Government moving any amendments. It was understood that the Bill was withdrawn, but Sir Basil Blackett gave it out that further progress of the Bill was only postponed. After this, if Sir Basil Blackett now endeavours to revive the Shareholders' scheme, he should at least explain why he wants to revive the whole controversy in spite of all that has happened recently to convince the public that they dislike the Shareholders' scheme less than before.—Free Press.

S. I. AND M. S. M. OFFICIALS IN KHARAGPUR.

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 7.

Yet another mass meeting of workers was held here to-night when Mr. B. N. Sarkar and other Labour leaders addressed the workers and asked them to remain firm in their demand which they said was just and fair.

It is reported in Kharagpur that some responsible officers of the S. I. and M. S. M. Railways arrived at Kharagpur to-day and the cause of their arrival here is not known.—Free Press.

EMPIRE SHORT WAVE BROADCAST.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Wellington.—The empire short wave broadcast from Chelmsford was heard first on the headphones and afterwards was of a fairly loud-speaker strength.—Reuter's Special.

FLAG BILL PASSES ITS THIRD READING.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Cape Town.—The Senate passed to-day the third reading of the Flag Bill.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	20.84
To-day's Opening Rate	20.98
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing Rate	20.88
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	11.21
To-day's Opening Rate	11.19
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	11.19
Difference	—.02

Expectation 402 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Nov. 7.
Silver Ready	26 6 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 7 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—India bought.

A STUPENDOUS TASK

PROBLEMS BEFORE LINLITHGOW COMMISSION

SPEECHES AT GOVT. HOUSE DINNER AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

At a dinner held at Government House last night, H. E. the Governor in proposing the toast of the Marquis of Linlithgow and the Royal Commission on Agriculture, said:—

"It was high time when the Commission was appointed that we had such a Commission. We need a considered policy, guidance as to the lines on which we can most usefully concentrate our efforts and as to how we can best co-ordinate our efforts with those of other countries and institutions of other Provinces and the Central Government. The problems before us are vast and can be tackled successfully only in a spirit of patience and perseverance. How best to conduct research and to get the best expert advice are two of the great problems of the day in all branches of the administration. In my opinion this Commission is the most important Commission that has come out since Sir Richard Strachey's great Famine Commission reported in 1882.

"FORMIDABLE."

"Royal Commissions are formidable. It is part of their business to find out the clouds to our silver linings. That is never a pleasant process. In the present case the process has been made as pleasant as possible by the courtesy and consideration displayed by the Commission. We have all been impressed by the evident desire of the Commission to get at facts in a constructive rather than a critical spirit. In the President we welcome one who has already achieved a high reputation in this and other subjects and who has made great sacrifices to come to India and Burma. In Sir James McKenna we welcome an old friend who has a peculiarly intimate knowledge of agriculture in India and Burma To one and all we offer a hearty welcome. We Burmans are very proud of Burma. We think that there is no place like it. We want you too to like Burma and we hope that your visit upcountry will be enjoyable and that in the end, you will be able to give us advice which will greatly benefit the land we live in and love so well."—A.P.

LORD LINLITHGOW'S REPLY.

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

In reply to the toast proposed by H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler at a dinner held at Gorernment House last night Lord Linlithgow said; after thanking His Excelleney on behalf of himself and his colleagues for his kind words:—

"You have said that the prosperity of India rests in the main upon her agriculture, and I, for one, am glad that you have reminded us that her commerce and industry are both founded upon that same agriculture. Raise the purchasing power of the ryot, and in one stroke you will give to industry, to manufactures, and to commerce in general, an extended field for service. The prosperity of the factory is linked indissoiubly, and to their mutual advantage, with the prosperity of the field. Industry requires raw materials and markets for finished products. The cultivator sees in a prosperous industrial population an ever increasing market for the produce that he grows.

REVIEW OF WORK DONE.

"We have been set no simple task. Its very scope is indeed formidable. We are an All-India Commission, and t is necessary that we should take a wide view of the subjects under enquiry. We are painting on a large canvas, and must needs use a big brush. We cannot in the nature of things conduct in each province an examination of agricultural questions with that degree of particularity which would be appropriate in a purely provincial committee. But as against that, it must be remembered that we have enjoyed the immense advantage of reviewing each problem in every province, of hearing on each point of importance, the views of public men, some highly skilled, some representative of public opinion, some themselves tillers of the soil, in every part of the Empire In London, we heard the evidence of scientists, of agricultural and veterinary experts, of men who had had long service in India in days when the district officer knew his villages at least as well as his successor knows to-day, and we have listened to the views of commercial firms interested in Indian produce. Then, some of our members toured Holland, Germany, Italy, and Egypt in the hope of discovering ideas or methods that might be of service to India, and I think I can say that these hopes were not disappointed. I believe that we shall be able, in many matters, to point with a steady finger, the broad roads along which men must journey if real and lasting progress is to be achieved. We are no magicians and no phylacteries are in our gift. The full fruit of a sound policy can only come through years of faithful administration. If we can show the true objectives towards which that policy should aim, we shall, in a great measure, have discharged our duty."

His Lordship then paid a tribute to Sir Harcourt Butler, and called upon the gathering to drink to His Excellency's health. "Many of you," he said, "know him better than I can claim to do, and you are better able to measure the loss that Burma will suffer when shortly he leaves this kindly land. The secret of his success in this country is founded on many qualities, but on none more than this, that through the long years of his service, he has ever kept his heart upon the welfare of the cultivator, and upon the interests of the poor, the humble and the needy."—A.P.

PROBLEM OF SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

The most important resolution of the session was then taken up and moved by Mr. Narayanswami, President of the All-India Aryan League. The resolution is the outcome of a Conference between the representatives of the delegates and the members of the Subjects Committee, held last night, and it proposes the formation of a Committee for the enrolment of ten thousand volunteers, the collection of Rs. 50,000, and the adoption of all essential measures, including satyagraha, which may be negessitated by the exigencies of the situation in any affected area, subject to finally approval by the All-India Aryan League.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

The personnel of the Committee was also announced to-day. It will meet under the chairmanship of Mr. Narayanswami, and includes amons its members Bhai Parmanand, Pandit Indra, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, and Pandit Ramchand. Pandit Nanak Chand opposed the motion, as the Government had not declared themselves against Hindu processions. He advised the audience not to resort to satyagraha when they had to do further constructive work for Shudhi and Sangathan. They should not, therefore, go against the Government in the manner prescribed in the resolution. (Cries of "Withdraw" and "Shame"). Proceeding, Pandit Nanak Chand recalled the history of Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience, which, he said, by its failure, had given birth to strained communal feelings between Hindus and Musalmans.

AMENDMENT TO OMIT "SATYAGRAH".

Mr. Diwan Chand moved an amendment for the omission of the word "Satyagraha" from the resolution, but the amendment was thrown out by an overwhelming majority. The original resolution was supported by Pandit Indra, Swami Ramanand, Professor Ramdev, and several otherh, who maintained that Dharmic Satyagraha had borne freit, and instanced the Gurdwara agitation in Amritsar and the civil disobedience at Patuakhali as exampies.

Lala Hansraj, the President, then explained that his name was not in the list of members of the Committee, because he considered that the word "Satyagraha" should be omitted from the resolution.

At this stage, Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai arrived is the Pandal, and were loudly cheered. A section of the delegates insisted that these two leaders should also place their views before the meeting. The President ruled this out of order, remarking that the two leaders had not followed the discussion and were thus unable to give their views. The resolution, when put to vote, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

CONTROL OVER COMMUNAL LIBERATURE.

A resolution was then adopted by the Congress, urging the organisation of subcommittees by all branches of the Arya Samaj with a view to exereise strict control over literature of a communal nature and bring such literature to the notice of the Aryan League. Another resolution favoured joint representation in the legislatures in place of the existing separate representation. The Congress accepted the suggestion that the 23rd December should be celebrated as Shradhanand Day.

PROBLEM OF SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

An interesting discussion took place on a resolution which had been recommended to the Consress by the Jat Pat Torak (Abolition of Caste Restrictions) Conference. Bhai Parmanand, in a speech, pointed out the difficulties of new converts, who were not afforded facilities of social intercourse, and many of whom had to return to other Faiths because they found it impossible to form marriage alliances with Hindu families. Their depressed classes complained of the same treatment. He emphasised that until these people were given liberal facilities and inter-caste marriages were encouraged, the mission of the Arya Samaj would not progress. Ultimately, it was resolved to organise an Aryan brotherhood which would aim at the solution of this problem.

SAFE-GUARDING OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

A resolution was adopted, condemning the attitude of those Government officials in Bareilly who were concerned in the matter, for not prosecuting those Moslem police officers who, it was alleged, had desecrated an Arya Samaj Mandir, and forcibly removed the sacred threads of the Arya Samajists during the Muhurram. The resolution called upon the Hindus to safeguard their religious rights in future by all legitimate means. The Congress congratulated the Hindus on "the wonderful restraint" they had displayed in the face of great provocation, but expressed the fear that if the Government did not take effective measures and Moslem leaders also did not do their duty, it was possible that the pent-up feelings of the Hindus might explode into acts of violence for which the Hindu community would not be responsible. The Congress was of the opinion that "the open demand by certain Moslem Moulvis before gullible and easily excitable Muslims" that those non-Moslems who criticised adversely the Prophet of Islam or those who joined the Vedic fold should be dealt with according to Islamic law, which, according to the Moulvis, prescribed capital punishment, constituted an overt incitement to violence and flagrant defiance of the law of the land. It therefore called upon the Government to take strong action against such Moulvis and issue strict instructions to executive officers to take criminal proceedings against such persons.

Before the Congress dispersed, Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya were asked to address the gathering. Lala Lajpat Rai said that although he was not a member of the Arya Samaj at present, his sympathies were with the movement, and he was ever ready to share their troubles. India, he said, was suffering from the disease of passing resolutions. Unless they took to constructive work, the mere passage of resolutions would not help them in achieving their object. The Congress had undertaken a stupendous task by adopting the resolution on Satyagraha to-day. Since it had adopted it, he exhorted the delegates not to retreat from the path of duty.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

Pandit Malaviya wished that this Congress had been held immediately after the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, but added that they had done well to convene it even at this late hour. Although he did not agree with all their resolutions, he admitted that he found a ray of hope in their deliberations. He congratulated the Hindet on having displayed toleration and restraint and for not having resorted to violence or retaliation, and hoped that they would always remain firm this attitude. After paying a tribute to the memory of Swami Shradhanand he advised the Hindus, particularly the Panjabis, to learn Hindi and encourage physical training.

With the concluding remarks of the President, the proceedings terminated at 6 p.m. The Satyagraha Committee will meet at the Shradhanand Balidan Bhavan to-morrow morning and formulate its programme of future work.—A. P.

APPEALS REJECTED.

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Mr. Bhagat Jagannath, Additional Sessions Judge, to-day rejected the three appeals preferred by Abdul Bashir against the sentences of four years' rigorous imprisonment on each count passed by Mirza Mehdi Hussain, Magistrate, for separate murderous assaults on three individuals on May 4 on the occasion of the funeral procession of Mahomedans murdered the previous night. The accused had a 'nanbi' (scythe) in his hand and used it on the individual who happened to be nearest at the time.—A. P.

BABABHAI THAKORE'S RESIGNATION

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 7.

The main difference of opinion between the Independent Party and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was with regard to the election of the Vice-President. The Independent Party held that no person other than the President should hold the two offices. It insisted that Mr. Bababhai Thakore who was elected Vice-President a few days ago by a majority, the Independent Party as a protest abstaining from voting, should resign as according to them he was the fittest person to be the Chairman of the School Board. Mr. Bababhai Thakore has therefore tendered resignation of the Vice-Presidentship saying that he is not anxious to secure either of the posts if by so doing the interests of the City are likely to suffer.—A. P.

A Reminder

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Khaki Woollen New Great Overcoats .. .. @ Rs. 10/- each
Khaki Woollen New Short Coats.. .. .. @ Rs. 5/- each
Slightly worn Army Woollen Blankets .. .. @ Rs. 3 -8/ each

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THE LARGEST IMPORTERS.

"A BARBARIAN CITY" BOMBED FROM AIR.

"BENEFICENCE OF ENGLISH RULE'

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

They had an air-carnival in England the other day. Under the auspices of the Air Ministry, an exhibition was given of what English flyers are proposing to do in war. At Hendon, in the aerodrome, a town had been built for the exhibition. What happened, or was expected to happen, is seen in the following official announcement of the Air Ministry:

It is a barbarian city that is to play a central part in the chief spectacular event at the R. A. F. display at Hendon.

A small community of European missionaries and traders have long been established in this eastern town peacefully pursuing their activities. A church has recently been completed. A wave of unrest is sweeping the country, and patrolling aircraft from concentrated air forces are seaching the countryside on the look-out for signs of violence by the native population against isolated European communities.

The time is dawn. The Europeans in this town have been isolated in an old mud fort and their distress signals are observed by one of the air patrol. The pilot calls for assistance by radio-telephony. (This call will be broadcast on the ground by loud speakers.)

Meanwhile the Europeans, who are in serious danger, manage to break out of the fort and succeed in crossing under heavy hostile fire a bridge over the river beside the town the women and children fleeing across open country protected by a rear-guard of men.

At this stage No. 12 Squadron with Fairey Fox highspeed day bombers arrive and attack the town with bombs and pursue the natives with machine-gun fire. These attacks are carried out by flight after flight until the town, except the church, is in ruins and the bridge is destroyed.

Simultaneously aeroplanes of the two London defence squadrons, Auxiliary Air Force, arrive and drop food, water and ammunition by parachute to the European refugees.

Shortly afterwards a relief force arrives in two Vickers Victoria troop carriers which land and deplane reinfocements, including machine-guns and light howitzers. This force attacks the enemy on the ground while the Vickers Victorias emplane the women and children and convey them to safety.

When the episode concludes the town is still burning in the distance.

We join with the London "Daily Herald" in amazement at this spectacle. The town, it will be noted, is "a barbarian city"—in India, probably, or perhaps in Egypt. European missionaries are living there—to tell the natives, undoubtedly, of the blessings of civilization and the tender mercies of Christians and Christianity. "A wave of unrest is sweeping the country"—from Moscow, of course. When trouble comes, the Europeans escape, but under attack after attack by the English flying-men, the town is reduced to ashes. "When the episode concludes," says the announcement, impressively, "the town is still burning in the distance." What has happened to the townspeople, the natives, is not said. Their homes, their places of business, their sacred altars are destroyed. The people are presumably wiped out with them—all except the women and children, who are conveyed to safety while their husbands and fathers are being butchered! That is an ineffably beautiful touch. Almost as beautiful as the perfectly exquisite arrangement that the mission church shall not be destroyed, or even damaged! Like the boy upon the burning deck, there it stands unhurt. Flying men, 'English' flying men, are so careful of such things! This spectacle must surely have been a great sight, and a lovely demonstration indeed of the beneficence of English rule.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDEPENDENTS AND CONGRESSMEN

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 7.

A meeting of the local Municipality was held this evening to appoint various committees. The Independent Party that has been formed by Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai came to a compromise with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President, regarding the constitution of the various committees and Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai himself proposed Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The proposal was passed by 45 against 9 votes. The other committees were then formed.—A. P.

TIDAL WAVE STORY NOT TRUE.

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

In an interview to the "Hindu's" special correspondent, Mr. Woodhouse, Collector of Nellore, said that even at the highest estimate the death-roll would not be over two hundred in the whole district. The Collector declared that the story of tidal wave was not true.

Mr. Stokes, the First Member, Board of Revenue, who has proceeded to Nellore, was met by a member of the Relief Committee who urged Government to make free grants as most of the people in Nellore had suffered great loss. Telegraphic communication is expected to be restored in three days.—A. P.

AMENDMENT TO WATAN ACT

BOMBAY MAHARS SUPPORT DR. AMBEDKAR'S BILL.

In view of the fact that some of the mischief mongers among the Mahars of Bombay were trying to misrepresent the nature of the Bill drafted by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., to amend the Bombay Watan Act a meeting of the Mahars of Bombay was held under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Bole, J.P., M.L.C., at Lokandi Chawl at Ripon Road on the night of last Saturday. The meeting was attended by over three thousand Mahars including Mr. Nikalje. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting.

The very persons in whose name the handbill against Dr. Ambedkar's Bill was issued came forward to move the resolution passed by the meeting. The movers of the resolution had also issued a handbill explaining how fraudulently their signatures were obtained by the interested party thereby exposing their tactics. The meetnig lasted well over midnight. After listening to Dr. Ambedkar's explanations regarding the provisions made in his bill and after questions and answers the meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Mahars of Bombay, desires to give expression to its feeling that after hearing the explanation given by Dr. Ambedkar, M.L.C., it is satisfied that the Bill prepared by him to amend the Watan Act with a view to improve the position of the Watandar Mahars is entirely to the advantage of the Watandar Mahars and also resolves to give its whole-hearted support to the Bill."

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Tulsiram Yesuji Fulpagar and was seconded by Mr. Govinrao Dangerkar and further supported by Messrs. Ramchandra Adangle Vithu Kondaji, Mahadu Ghodekar Waghmare, Vithal Sakharam Kasbe.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS

BN-I-SAUD UNDER BRITISH CONTROL?

A Syrian paper "Alahawal" writes that Ibn-i-Saud has driven away the Syran Nationalists who had taken refuge in a village called 'Milh' in his territory This party included Sultan Pasha Atrash and Amir Arsalan the leaders of Syrian Nationalists. The paper adds that Ibn-i-Saud did this because he was asked to do so by Britain.

A Jaffa message says that the Syrian refugees now in Palestine will return from that country to Syria and surrender to the Syrian Government.

MESOPOTAMIA AND EGYPT.

A Mesopotamian correspondent of "Fatta-Arab" writes that the Mesopotamian Government are very keen on establishing friendly relations with Egypt The Mesopotamian Government think that in order to establish such relations on a firm footing it is necessary to have a permanent Mesopotamian Consul in Cairo. They had written to the Egyptian Government asking their opinion about the matter. As the Egyptian Governments have given their consent to this proposal the Mesopotamian Government have thanked them and are making preparations for establishing a Consulate in Cairo.

HELPING THE SUFFERERS.

The Palestine Government have decided to deduct one day's salary from every Government official's monthly pay. The money so collected will be untilised for helping the sufferers of the recent earthquake in Palestine. This monthly collection will continue for two or three months

GATEWAY OF INDIA.

The "Fattal-Arab" in a recent issue writes that Britain keeps the Arabian Peninsula under her control because she wants to guard the waterways to India. She will not loss her hold on these waterways because this would enable the Warships of other European countries to enter the Red Sea at any moment. Once they are able to do this Britain would lose her hold on the port of Aden which is rightly called the Gateway of India.

PURDAH IN PERSIA

There is a growing dissatisfaction with the orthodox Purdah system among the Persian women. Some of them have have discorded the black Persian veil of the older fashion and have taken up the 'Charsheep' which was worn by Turkish women before the Kemalist regime. The orthodox people in Persia dislike this movement because they are afraid that this will ultimately lead to the abolition of the Purdah system. The objection of the women folk is that their present dress is not suited for free movements and it proves a great obstacle in their way when they have to go over of their homes for some work. The women seem to be determined apout this reform, because to this have warned the Mullahs that if these latter do not stop their useless opposition they will have to suffer very seriously.

POPULATION OF SYRIA.

The Syrian Government had appointed a Committee and entrusted it with the work of taking census of the country. This Committee has now completed its work, and its report shows that the present population of Syria consists of 1965782 souls.

SPYING IN DEMASCUS.

A correspondent of the "Siyasat-i-Usboaia" informs that paper that there is a great number of spies in Demascus always watching the activities of various organisations in the city. Not only are organised societies under suspicion but even individuals who are supposed to hold nationalist views are under suspicion. This has naturally made life for some of them very hard. The correspondent further adds that this state of things is a serious reflection on the previous Syrian Government. Those who are not residents of Damascus but only come to pay a visit are all the more suspected. They may go to a hotel or even to a mosque but they cannot get rid of these Government Agents.

ASWINI KUMAR'S GREEN MEMORY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutta of Barisal, one of the makers of Modern Bengal, at a largely attended public meeting held this evening at Albert Hall.—Free Press.

Mr NEVERLATE AND THE WATCH WEARER —— MAIL DAY

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HHHHH WEEK.

It is notified for general information that the 5. H Offices are now open on the Cooperage, the

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B. B. & C. I. "P. & O. EXPRESS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I first perceived the announcement that the G. I. P. Ry. had conjointly with the N. W. Ry. arranged to run on every mail day the "Punjab Limited Express" between Bombay and Peshawar, I wondered why the B. B. and C. I. Railway which had the contract to carry daily Imperial Mail to the Punjab had recklessly given over its legitimate traffic to the G. I. P. Railway. But nay, there came shortly a further announcement that that Railway also had made a similar arrangement to run a special called the "P. and O. Express" doing the distance of 865 miles to Delhi in about 24 hours against about 28 hours by the G. I. P., 957 miles. These announcements meant that there was going to be a weekly competition between the two Railways between Bombay and Peshawar, though I would not call it a race, as the B. B. and C. I. has a decided advantage over the G. I. P. owing to its having a shorter lead of 92 miles on its section upto Delhi besides having no ghaut working on 2 sections, which the G. I. P. has to negotiate, and a further shorted lead of 13 miles on N. W. Section between Delhi and Lahore via Bhatinda. A healthy competition between any two rival concerns would undoubtedly be to the advantage of the public, but in the matter of Railways such a question ought not to arise, as the Railway Board, for aught I know, did not permit them to follow a competitive attitude. The public should, therefore, like know whether that fundamental principle of the Board has been upheld or given the go-bye. Some years ago when I had put forward a proposition before one of the officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway he showed his inability to carry it out saying that as it was tantamount to indirect competition, the Railway Board would not allow it. Since then I came to know further that in cases where there are alternative routes the Railways concerned are required by the Board to enter into an agreement by which one Railway is not to carry traffic (goods) to a station the traffic of which has been allotted to the other Railway. I remember well that a few years ago the G. I. P. in violation of their territorial arrangement having carried the traffic of a station (presumably Agra) allotted to the B. B. and C. I. Ry., had to credit to the latter the whole of the earnings realised thereby i.e. the G. I. P. worked the traffic and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. pocketed earnings for nothing. With these facts that I know of, I cannot imagine why the "Railway Board" or if they are not concerned presently those responsible should have started the new game of rivalry. In goods traffic senders have no choice to make as regards the route, but in coaching traffic some people prefer to travel by a longer route if the same be interesting. However, to prevent a competition the fares authorised to be charged by the G. I. P. for Agra (835 miles) Muttra (868 miles) and Delhi (957 miles) and via, are those obtaining on the B. B. and C. I. Ry.

From the financial point of view I doubt if the B. B. and C. I. Railway would even make a gain every trip, although traffic earned by it on the two occasions since the inauguration of the train has proved remunerative. But such a result cannot be expected of the G. I. P. Express the running of which will surely result in a heavy loss. I send herewith some detailed statistics of both the Railways' runnings on the 7th and 14th October for your information. According to it the approximate earnings of the respective Railway may be summarised as under :—

	On 7th Oct. (26 passengers)	On 14th Oct. (31 passenger)
	per train mile	per train mile
B. B. & C. I.		
Approximate gross earnings after deducting empty haulage for 4 coaches on the Return journey at 8 annas per mile, there being no corresponding special on the Return journey	Rs. 4.08	Rs. 3.63.
Approximate average cost of working	Rs. 3.40	Rs. 3.40.
Net Gain per mile.	Rs. 0.68	Rs. 0.23
Net Gain upto Delhi.	or Rs.599	Rs. 199.
G. I. P.		
	On 7th (31 passengers)	On 14th (5 passengers)
Approximate earnings and average cost of working the Forward journey special at Rs. 40 per train mile and Return journey at Rs. 2.50 assuming that it brings 10 homeward bound passengers which number even it is hard to get in the off-season		
At a liberally estimated 'loss' of Rs. 2983 or		At a liberally estimated 'loss' of Rs. 5225 or
	3.12 per train mile.	Rs. 5.46 per train mile.

The result of the G. I. P.'s second day working was so poor that its gross earning did not amount to even 7 annas a mile including engine power and this looks on the face of it an absolute waste of public money. I have been repeatedly appealing to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Administration to reduce its 1st and 2nd class fares which are higher than those charged by the G. I. P., E. I. and N. W. Railways but without success, and if the said Railway is perforce launched into competition by two State Railways combined, it is futile to expect any reduction thereform. I am writing with the idea to let both the Railways take as hitherto such of the Punjab traffic as is offered to them, as I am of opinion that if the B. B. and C. I. Railway was not faced with a competition and left alone to carry its legitimate traffic to the Punjab in which it hitherto, predominated, better financial results could be achieved in respect of that Railway besides saving a loss to the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Tylden Pattenson's reply in your contemporary's issue seems illogical when he says that the new train is inaugurated to obviate the necessity of duplicating the ordinary "Punjab Mail." The duplicating of even triplicating is enforced only when the traffic being heavy demands it and not on the mere speculation of expecting traffic.

I regret I cannot give credit to the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the speed maintained by its "P. and O. Express." With a few halts only as it does, it ought to do the distance to Delhi in 22 hours or the most 22-1/2 hours. I have marked some of the G. I. P. trains working at a much higher speed than the B. B. and C. I. but the average speed of the former falls low as their trains are made to halt at stations too long.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

CONTEX

The surest, safest, most effective and infalliable remedy to prevent conception (pregnancy). It avoids all possibility of being pregnant.

Price per phial Re. 1-8-0 V.P. extra.

ANAND JIWAN PHARMACY, AGRA.

MR. MARDY JONE AT NAGPUR

SAYS LABOUR PARTY WOULD HELP INDIA TO GET SWARAJ.

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour member of Parliament, addressing a public meeting here last night, said the Labour Party when it came into power would help India to get Swaraj. He suggested Indians should be ready with their demand to be presented to Parliament when Labour came to office again, which he thought would not now take long.

MOONJE PREACHES SELF-RELIANCE.

Dr. Moonje, who presided, said the best remedy was always self-help and self-reliance. If India wanted Swaraj India should be ready for it by itself and should fight for it by itself.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 8TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the ultra-mundane signs indicate that in your laborious journey over the life's solemn main you will experience all sorts of weather. At times you will have cool refreshing invigorating breezes (no wretched domestic breezes, sneezes, or screeches); at times a mixture of hot and cold weather (which men and matters and natnre are apt to blow); and at other times beastly, sweltering gruelling heat. Of coarse, like the average selfish man (and ditto woman) you wish your lot was always destined for the first-mentioned species. You cower under the first stroke of the bludveon of Fate, like a pariah dog winding after the landing of a sledge-hammer stroke of his master's stick, and thrusting its tail between its tottering hind legs! Poet Guppidas Gasletji of Gamarnagri has so wisely, aptly, and abruptly (that is "extempore" just like some of our alleged orators who are reported to be delivering their linguistic goods on the spur of the moment and the spurt of the forment) said that the "man whom I call worthy of the name is he who not lowering his mestache down like the Bania (mentioned in the famous incident of the "Pathan and the Bania" in which the Pathan wanted, by hook or crook, to lower the tache—I prefer the abbreviated word 'tache for 'moustache' which Tommy Atkins delight in using—once; but the Bania who is called the "wise mother's son" lowered it not once or twice in the rough Ind-land story but lowered it "seven-and-a-half times" thereby appeasing the wrath of the Curly Pathan) against powerful odds, keeps it high up like the Kaiser (of course, of the pre-Doorn days). You are not of that mentality, hence you suffer in mind and body. Try to stand up against Fate, old chap!

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN PRIMARY COURSE

EDUCATION MINISTER'S SCHEME

DHARWAR, November 7.

Presiding over the prize distribution of the Training College for Men last evening the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai congratulated Dewan Bahadur S. K. Godda for earning a lasting name in connexion with the Training College, the very interesting report of which he had listened to with great attention.

The Education Minister remarked that the present education was more or less without any definite aim resulting in its tone considerably going down. The Dewan Bahadur adumbrated his scheme of teaching English in the last three standards of the primary course whereby with another two years study of English the student may be able to qualify himself for the matriculation examination.—Free Press.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Constantinople.—Official census figures give the population of Constantinople at 700,000, and of Stambout at 807,000.—Reuter.

Energy

"The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination, a purpose once fixed and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

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POLITICS IN MAHARASHTRA

MR. DEO RECOMMENDS BOYCOTT OF STATUTORY COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 2.

After the Diwali holidays and illuminations and gaiety Poona has relapsed into its usual drabness and grey colour of life. Especially after the all-absorbing activities of the most joyful gala-day of Hindus the atmosphere seems to be appallingly dull. The colleges and the schools are yet to open on the tenth or about that date. Public functions too are stand-still. The papers had taken long holiday. The aspect is however slowly changing now and within the next week the various public life of Poona will be in the ebb-tide.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

From the stand-point of politics in Maharashtra the coming meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to be held at Pen in Kolaba district bulks large in the public mind. The body has now been fully formed and now the elections to the All-India Congress Committee and office-bearers of the M. P. C. C. are to take place. Both the parties in the Congress have done their best to secure majority in the M. P. C. C., but the chances are that the Responsivists will remain in the ascendent. For the sixteen seats on the A. I. C. C. more than thirty candidates have stood up. The result of the ballot will be declared at Pen. The R. C. Party has set up among others Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, P. K. Shirolkar, M. B. Welkar. B. M. Phanse, N. D. Deodhekar, Mrs. Deodhekari and S. D. Deo (Congress No-Changer). These are likely to be elected in the end.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE BOYCOTTED.

It also appears that the Pen meeting will be a place of discussion of the policy of the Congress. There is the question of the Royal Commission. There is one party favouring boycott and the other against it. So far, Mr. Deo has given notice of a resolution recommending to the Congress the boycott of the Commission. Mr. D. V. Divekar has sent a resolution for appointing a Committee to prepare our demands to be submitted before the Royal Commission. There is also another resolution accepting the compromise arrived at between the wings of the Congress on the 1st of August in Poona. Though perhaps these resolutions may be eventually dropped, the discussion will be of a notable character.

MR. BHAT PASSES AWAY.

Mr. D. H. Bhat, a pleader at Poona, suddenly died in the last week. He interested himself in the city sanitation more than his practice. He was a Liberal and his party has lost in him as much as the No-Change Party lost in the late Mr. S. K. Damle who passed away in the Diwali week.

"KESARI" TRUSTEES VS. TILAK BROS.

The case of the "Kesari-Mahratta" trust against Tilak Brothers is fixed for hearing on the 8th instant when the defendants will give in their statements. The subjudge has to decide the applications made by the Tilak sons with respect to an amendment of plaint, inspection of papers, etc.

MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK AT AHMEDABAD

INDEPENDENT PARTY LEADERS INTERVIEW GANDHIJI

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 7.

It is understood, says "The Sandesh," a local vernacular daily, that Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, leader of the Independent Municipal Party, and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Deputy Leader, had a long interview with Mr. Gandhi on the railway station prior to the latter's departure from Ahmedabad, on the present municipal deadlock.

It is further understood, says the paper, that consequent to these conversations between Mr. Gandhi and these two party leaders the attitude of the party at the time of the composition of the Municipal Committees this evening will be considerably relaxed and that a truce between the Party and Mr. Vallabhai Patel and his followers will be imminent.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR CEYLON

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi left Bombay for Colombo on Monday morning by S. S. "Queremba" of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

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IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

nalists—though not members of the Party, were supporters of the new order. Most of them apologetically confessed, they could not spare enough time to become members. There was first an arduous year of probation, and then an amount of weekly Party work which could frighten the ordinary non-political individual. No member can draw more than 225 roubles a month as salary. In accordance with this, Kalinen, the President of the Union, Rykoff, the Prime Minister, and all the other Commissars draw only 225 roubles or Rs. 300 a month when on the other hand, engineering and electrical experts get anything up to 800 roubles or Rs. 1,066 a month. Thus, Party membership is a distinct financial handicap and resembles rather the membership of a religious order than of political parties such as the British Labour Party or the Indian National Congress.

THE OPPOSITION.

Our stay in Moscow synchronized with the sessions of the Central Executive of the Party. The opposition, which is very ably led by Trotsky and Zinoviev, is estimated to number only two or three per cent. of the Party. Roughly speaking, it may be said that they are the more dogmatic and orthodox Communists, advocating immediate State farming, elimination of nepmen, and more intensive propaganda for world revolution.

What was to us of most interest about the debates was that we were able to read them verbatim in the Moscow Press. Every word of the minority was read by hundreds of thousands of workers. The Government were called "petit-bourgeois", 'traitors to the working class", "thermidorians," and the State Trade Union and Party papers all published the remarks!

WILL IT LAST?

When Lenin died, the imminent overthrow of the Soviet Government was confidently predicted by all those whose wish was father to the thought. Even then, however H. G. Wells wrote: "His death will make only the smallest difference in the destinies of Russia. Lenin was never in reality a dictator. Communism is definitive, directive and compelling. A score of Lenins might die and Communism would go on as though nothing had changed." Wells has once more proved a true prophet. A score of lesser Lenins have since died, but their places have been taken by younger men—less bitter and militant perhaps, because they have not been ground by the mills of Tsarism,—but just as earnest and enthusiastic.

The Russian Government is the only Government of a great power which has ruled without a fall since the end of the Great War. It will assuredly last till at least the next Great War. And the Russians know the dangers which a war holds in store for them. If there was one thing we were asked to convey to the British workers, it was their appeal to the British comrades not to allow the first Workers' Republic to be destroyed. For, a war means the end of their hopes of building up a Socialist State. They probably have an exaggerated idea of the possibilities of their State being attacked by the Western Powers. But, their fear and detestation of war is wise and sincere.

To-day, the Soviet Union is stronger, more prosperous and more united than it has ever been before. The industrial workers are solidly behind the government. The peasants and the intelligentsia are in ever increasing numbers rallying round it. As I write, comes the news that the Soviets have gained a fresh ally. The Orthodox Church, so long hostile and rebellious, has been granted a legal existence and has in return, accepted the sovereignty of the Soviets. The revived Holy Synod has published a "call" to the clergy. "Remaining Orthodox, we feel it our duty to be loyal Soviet citizens, not through fear, but from the bottom of our hearts. Those who are hostile to the Soviets, must leave the Church". The Church still has a huge amount of influence with the peasants and this step will lead to more active support for the Soviets on their part.

Left to itself in peace, the Soviet Government will continue at its tremendous task of Socialist construction, and make a permanent contribution to the progress of humanity. 'There is no possible alternative government.' Russia must either proceed on "the Path to Communism" or perish as an organic part of mankind. It is a huge social experiment. The laboratory is one-sixth of the surface of the globe. The scientists are the most intelligent and well-intentioned in the world. Shall this great experiment be destroyed?

(Concluded).

WHITE CORPORATION'S BLUE NILE CONTRACT

NOT CONCERNED WITH POLITICAL ASPECT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The "Daily Telegraphs" diplomatic correspondent says there seems no longer any reason to doubt the accuracy of the announcement with regard to the White Engineering Corporation's Blue Nile contract in Abyssinia. The company says it is not concerned with the political aspect of the contract.—Reuter.

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GUBERNATORIAL VISIT TO KARNATAK

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is visiting this province in the week of November It is an opportunity for the leaders in Karnatak to show to His Excellency how keen the Kannadigas are on the question of the Karnatak unification. In spite of the intensive propaganda since 1920 it is audacious on the part of the Government to say that they are not aware of any agitation in this respect. During the last decade in all conferences whether political or non-political the question of unification is being broached directly or indirectly. Last year a number of Municipalities and Local Boards such as Dharwar, Honavar, Hanagal, Bijapur Mangalore and others passed resolutions urging Government to grant this request. Even the far distant part viz. Kodagu is exhibiting its keenness by passing a sympathetic resolution in its annual Zamindars' Conference. There is not a single Canarese paper which does not deal with the question every week. When the "Times of India" wrote an article (10-8-27) on this subject, it created such a stir in the province that for a few weeks there was no other topic for the press and the platform except this and the objections raised by the "Times" were shattered to pieces.

I have therefore to suggest to all who are likely to be interviewed by the Governor to press this demand of Karnatak unification and Karnatak University. This only they can discharge their duty towards the people they represent.—Yours, etc.

R. S. H.

Dharwar.

BEAUTY COMPETION IN INDIA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—India has had agricultural and industrial exhibitions, horse-shows, flower-shows, and other organised efforts copied from Western examples. A beauty competition should be held in India, and H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson should be two of the judges. I know that apparently there are some insuperable difficulties in the way of this innovation. But if the educated ladies of different communities will take up the subject seriously there is no reason why the competition should not be successful. The Purdah system and a number of social customs will prevent some beautiful women from taking part in the competition Educated ladies, therefore, will have to do some preliminary work. This will consist in bringing home to these ladies the advantages of a Beauty Competition.

There are many advantages of such a competition. Now-a-days women in India are becoming pale and weak. A beauty competition will stimulate them to take care of their health. They will be interested in reading literature on beauty. Beautiful and healthy women will give birth to healthy children—a thing devoutly to be wished. Will the Bombay Presidency take the lead in this matter? It would be futile to guess who will be chosen as the "Queen of Beauty" if such a competition is held in this Presidency by the end of the next year.—Yours, etc.,

G. T. BAPAT, M.A., S.T.C.,
Beauty Expert.

200, Shanwar Peth,
Poona City, Oct. 29.

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THE EDITOR'S TASK.

WHAT MAKES A PAPER GREAT AND INFLUENTIAL.

INDEPENDENCE, THE GREATEST REQUISITE.

SPENDER AS JOURNALIST.

"As long as its memory lives the old green "Westminster Gazette" will remain the prime classical example of what political journalism should be." This splendid tribute has been paid to Spender, the well-known journalist by "C. S." for reasons which are lucidly stated in the course of the following article reviewing "Life, Journalism and Politics" by J. A. Spender in "New Statesman."

Since the death of Mr. Delane of the "Times", nearly fifty years ago, Mr. J. A. Spender is the only English journalist who has ever wielded a political inonence comparable with his. It is possible, indeed, that in the decade 1904-1914 Spender's authority, though very different in form, was greater in effect than Delane's ever was. But Delane, of course, had the enormous advantage of controlling the greatest newspaper in the world and having no party ties of obligations whatever, so that his influence remained much the same whichever party was in power. The general policyof the "Times" in his day was to seek to express the trend of public opinion and, therefofre, as rule, to support the Government in power, whether it were headed by a Peel or a Gladstone or a Disraeli; but there was nothing to prevent that support being withdrawn at any moment, so that, apart from his own undoubtedly remarkable talents, Delane—with the constant support of his proprietor, John Walter III—enjoyed a position of enormous strange strength.

Spender's accomplishment, from a purely technical journalistic point of view, has been a much greater one. The green "Westminister Gazette" had never more than a tiny circulation—the smallest perhaps of any well-established daily newspaper in Great Britain. In the hey-day of its authority the number of copies sold 'per diem' did not reach 20.000. Yet for many years it was unquestionably the most influential newspaper in Europe and the most widely quoted; and that influence it owed to the 1,200 words which Spender wrote—in seventy-fve minutes—on its front page eveyr morning. Spender was not even a good editor. He confesses in this book that he always hated trying to "edit" other people's work and put it into shape; and the present writer can testify to his incapacity in this respect. If he disliked the tone of an article, or even of a sentence in it, he could not put it right with a slash here or a word there; he could only re-write it all himself—or else throw it into the waste-paper basket. He had a real capacity, however, for gathering round him men who could write what he wanted without having to be tutored or edited, and in Geake of the Liberal Publication Department he found a coadjutor who was always able to provide him with the absolutely accurate information that he needed. Spender himself had a wonderful memory both for statistics and for the past sayings of politicians, but Geake was a walking encyclopaedia on such questions and could always put his hand in an instant on the relevant quotation or the relevant figure. As a result, the "Westminster" became a terror to its political opponents who might be faced at any moment in cold print with ten year old speeches which they had totally forgotten or with official figures which blew their theories into smithereens.

The "Westminister" was a wonderful newspaper in those days. Its technical efficiency from a political point of view was beyond all emulation and has certainly never been surpassed. Beside it the "Thunderer" was a blunderer. It never made a a mistake And its almost appalling accuracy served as a foundation for the most sanely persuasive and essentially readable leading articles that, any journalist has ever written. Spender, like Delane thoroughly understood the value of what Sir Edward Cook has called the "economy of emphasis". If he had to defend some comparatifely far-reaching, perhaps almost revolutionary, proposal, he always employed the mildest and most commonplace words in his vocabulary.

"One of my rules," he writes, "was to make my language most moderate when my views were most extreme. Follow this and you may earn a reputation for sobriety and moderation while steadily expounding the most subversive views."

SPENDER AND ASQUITH.

In this faculty Spender was the perfect journalistic counterpart of Mr. Asquith, who in those same days could always make the fundamental changes which his Government proposed sound as if they were merely the outcome of common sense applied to principles of almost humdrum constitutionalism. The value of Spender to the great Asquith Government—for it was a great Government—it is hardly possible to over-estimate. He knew exactly how to talk to those sensible people who make—or in those days used to make—public opinion. Without being a great editor he was a supremely fine leader writer, the most effective perhaps in the long history of English journalism. He succeeded in finding men who could make the right background for his articles; but his paper was essentially a one-man show. It could not have lived for a month without him. He had to be editor because the unique talent which he possessed could only be used effectively if it were joined with complete freedom and full responsibility. If there had been anyone to tell him—wrongly—that this or that sentence was dangerous, or that he ought not to write four leaders on the same subject on four successive days, he would probably have acquiesced and been crippled. The highest sort of journalistic ability is almost always individualistic in this sense. It cannot be bought or controlled by millionaire proprietors, not because it is morally incorruptile, but simply because without independence it cannot be effective—it evaporates.

This is a point which unfortunately has never even yet been fully understood, even by highly skilled newspaper proprietors, still less by the general public; and the result has been that one eminent editor after another has been turned out of his position. The three ablest Liberal editors of our generation—Spender, Massingham, and Gardiner—have all been let go by unwise proprietors, who did not understand that the character and influence of a paper is normally inseparable from the personality of the editor. This is so, of course, not always—not for example in the case of the "Times" at the present moment—but very commonly. The question of "influence" is an extremely elusive and personal thing.

Sir Edward Cook in his life of Delane related that a capitalist with large resources once asked an experienced editor wherein lay the secret of this elusive power. "I can see my way," he said, "to getting a large circulation, but how can I to get influence? Tell me that." The same question has certainly been asked by a good many other newspaper proprietors since then but equally certainly they have not succeeded in obtaining any answer that satisfied them. For it is a noteworthy fact that—with a partial exception in the case of Northcliffe—no tone of our great press potentates of the twentieth century possesses, or has ever possessed, any appreciable political influence at all. They know how to get their newspapers read by the multitude, but they do not in the least know how to make their own political prognostications either feared or followed. Yet really there is no secret in this winning of influence. It is simply a question of gaining the respect of the "governing class," in the widest sense of that phrase, not only of Cabinet Ministers and ex-Cabinet Ministers and politicians generally—and not at all of Dukes or Marquises or great "Captains of Industry" as such—but of Civil Servants and Labour leaders and the politically-minded clergy of all denominations, and those other men of all denominations, and organise and "create" public opinion, and above all of other journalists. A journal which is taken seriously by the journalistic fraternity, even though its circulation does not reach four figures, may easily be far more "influential" in fact than a popular paper with two million readers.

CIRCULATION.

Any proprietor who wants political influence can probably get it, if he knows how to choose his men but he must be prepared to make circulation a secondary consideration. It may not be impossible to appeal to the masses and the classes at one and the same time, but no one has yet succeeded in doing it. To be politically influential in journalism you must be consistently serious without being dull, you must be fearless and independent, you must have a definite point of view running through the whole of the paper, you must eschew all the more obvious forms of partisanship, and above all, everything that you write must be backed by real and accurate knowledge. Also you must have at least one or two men who can really write. It is no use satisfying only a few of these conditions, they must all be satisfied and even when they are all satisfied they may fail of their due effect if the news editor is allowed to play high jinks in the lighter news columns with a view to increasing circulation. Spender, Delane, Massingham, Steed and Gardiner in combination would be unable to produce a powerful political newspaper if opposite, or even on the back of, their splendid leader page there were a heavy headline enquiring, "Do Flappers Flap Too Much?"

Spender recognised all this and deliberately—to the constant despair as he tells us, of his circulation manager—sacrificed the commercial prospects of the "Westminster" to what he very rightly regarded as its proper purpose, the work which he of all men was uniquely qualified to do. And as long as its memory lives the old green "Westminster Gazettee' will remain the prime classical example of what political journalism should be. In the role which it assumed it has never been equalled, and almost certainly now never will be. How and why it attained its extraordinary position is sufficiently explained in these intensely interesting volume. We have no space here for further description, and it must suffice briefly to say that its success was due firstly to a systematic and immense accumulation of accurate first-hand information, and secondly to the ability of the editor and his staff to present that information in a singularly simple and effective form—crushingly, but always without rancour and almost always without offering any excuse for offence.

On the general subject of political journalism Mr. Spender has naturally many very interesting things to say. He has always maintained a very high conception of the dignity and responsibility of the profession, and has fully justified that conception by his own career. He has justified also, in just the same way, his conviction that political journalists ought not to accept honours at the hands of politicians for if they do, they can hardly hope, subsequently, to escape an accusation either of ingratitude or of servility, and thereby weaken their own position—which it is their first duty to maintain. On the purely technical side of his profession also Mr. Spender, as might be supposed, is able to offer comments and advice which every journalist should read. Thus.

It is positively a vice to bring a prepared mind to this kind of writing (i.e., leading articles), and if any journalist tells you that he knows what he is going to write about to-morrow, you may have serious doubts about his capacity for writing it. Never to do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow ond never to think to-day of what you may have to write to-morrow, are the first rules of safety and sanity in this profession.

Perhaps only a working journalist can realise the profound truth of these observations. They deserve expansion but there is no space here to enlarge upon them.

SPENDER AND NORTHCLIFFE.

We have omitted reference to nearly all the personal aspects of these autobiographical volumes. We have not refefred to Spender's odd relations with Northcliffe and the well-founded mutual respect which existed between these two great and so temperamentally opposed journalists. Nor have we found space to discuss Spender's extraordinarily interesting and unusual impression of life in the trenches in the War. But there is so much in these volumes that is uncommon and fascinating. Both in his early home life and in his unique education Spender enjoyed unusual advantages, and he made the most of them. From his childhood he knew everybody who was worth knowing—from Browning to Huxley and Jowett. This was his good fortune. His peculiar distinction derives from the fact that he never wasted these opportunities, and never failed to win the personal respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Like Delane (as described by Sir Edward Cook), "he used the power which his position and his abilities gave him in honourable ways and for honourable ends. He betrayed no confidences. He did not debase the journalistic currency. He maintained a high literary standard. He treated every theme with a proper seriousness"; and like Delane he has earned "a great place among the notable Englishmen of his era." He ought, of course, to have been editor of the "Times". Northcliffe wanted him there. And if the Free Trade issue had not made it practically impossible he probably would have found himself there very many years ago. He alone of all living journalists was qualified to carry on that fundamentally intelligent non-partisan tradition, established by Delane, which has never found another equally worthy exponent. Non-partisanship is almost always flabby and unattractive. Only Delane and Spender amongst the great journalists of whom we know have shown that it can be a more virile inspiration than even the most enthusiatic party loyalty. This book should live. Not only does it contain all the inner history of the Liberal Party during its greatest period, but it offers a unique exemplar and explanation of what political journalism at its best can be—and once was.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXI.

STELLA REVISITS OLD CRONIES

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a state scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately enters into a Muta marriage with him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who was invited by Rita on an excursion wins the favour of old Jaffar and marries him after the Muta period of Rita is over. Jaffar's business comes to sudden crash. Stella and Rita visit India with Imam whom both of them marry. Tomlins is an old friend of Rita.

Next morning Stella reminded Himm of the appointed interview. A *Palki* like the one which had concluded Stella's journey hove in sight. It was slowly brought to a stand-still and its occupant was let down guarded from the evil eye of men by the *dhotis* bespread to observe the purdhah. A figure bedizened in a multi-coloured *sari* and loaded with gold and silvero maments from head to foot, emerged from the packing case.

Stella :—"Beti: how thou art translated."

Beti gave a grin for an answer. She could not speak lest men should overhear her. She then broke her silence in a slow whisper.

"How are you, Stella?" and with these words. Beti—broke down in a torrent of teaas.

Stella :—"Beti, Beti' how can you like this life?"

Beti :—"I am quite happy. I am now used to it."

Stella could not believe her eyes. She could not bring herself to the pitch of thinking that Beti who was the mirror of fashion the mould of form, could so degrade herself as to sink into the barbaric life of the primitive savage. She could not conceal from Beti her surging thoughts.

Stella :—"How ever can you live such a life?"

Beti :—"I have been living these fifteen years."

Stella requested Beti to let her see her house. Beti sighed and told Stella that she had no house to show. But Stella was nevertheless anxious to see whatever it was. Beti said that she would ask the *Malik* for the requisite permission. There was nothing else to talk. The fine flowing robes of the modern Indian lady had been discarded for the homespun wrappings beneath which stood the form of Beti loaded with tawdry trinkets. Her nose had been piereced and embellished with a hoop which passed for a nose ring, while from her ears dangled long and multi-coloured pendants which in their garishness would put the Venetian stones to shame. Her forehead was adorned with several tinsel discs and even her cheeks and chin were not free from them. Her hands hold mighty golden handcuffs—flanked by gold and glass bangles. Even her elbow was not free from the bejewelled attention of two flattened **bohtas.** At least three pounds avoidupois of gold hung from her neck and as if to make up for its short-comings, some two or more pounds of gold was suspended to the waist, knees and ankles, while even the fingers and toes were not free from their finger and toe rings.

Gazing upon all the barbaric splendour, Stella ventured to put to her old friend a personal question.

Stella :—"Beti, do you like all this foppery?"

Beti :—"I do now that I am used to it. If I did not wear it, I shouldn't be respected by my tenantry. They would think I was a mistress and not a wife of the **Malik.**"

Stella :—"But don't you sometimes pine for the city life?"

Beti :—"No. I should be stranger now to that society. It is a matter of hadit."

Stella :—"Beti, you were a fine, refined, educated girl, and musical. How can you reconcile your self to-this bestial life

Beti :—"Habit."

Stella :—"Don't you sometimes miss the society and stimulus of your cultured friends? Don't you pine to live the fine refined life you have led? How do you conserve your musical talent?

Beti :—"I miss nothing now except the duties I am used to, and such relaxation as the village sports give. As for music. I hear the village bard playing on his trombone and it is all the music I now remember."

Beti was the star of a half blown **chameli** flower which has been plucked from its bower to be the offering of the monkey-god Hanuman. She for whose hand a hundred knights would have readily risked their necks was mated to a rustic biped whose only outstanding merit to deserve her hand, was his caste. He whom she should have naturally loathed, was now consigned to love and adore as her household deity. Such is the tyranny of caste such is the power of social bondage.

She, the child of light and learning who would have withered in the dry wind of a garden enclosure was now thriving in the dismal den of a nameless hamlet, away from the friends and admirers of her youth, adrift from the happy haven of her parental home. She who might have been the mother of a mighty nation was now the despised breeder of country clouts who spent their little lives in the midst of the brutes from which they were little distinguishable. And yet, she thought, she was happy. Such is the adaptability of the human mind. So facile is its descent to Avernus.

Beti had already given birth to three sons and two daughters and though she was a little over thirty she had forgotten her books and only remembered the prevailing opinion that women had no souls, but were born only to procreate sons, cook for the household and feed the men and domestic cattle. Their lives were cold and inanimate; their work a ceaseless drudgery.

Stella reminded Beti of the bright pageant of her early life; but it had ceased to fire Beti's fancy. She gave only a faint smile as if Stella were playing a chord of which she had but a dim and doubtful recollection. All the fine tissues of her soul had withered Their place had been taken by a coarser fabric more in harmony with her altered life. Her past life was a vivid recollection to Stella. To Betti it was but a faint shadow of a dream. Stella was relieved to think that Beti had no regrets for the past. She had no hope of the future. She was happy because her nature had become completely attuned to her present condition

Stella questioned Beti whether she had ever re-visited the scenes of her youthful exploits.

Beti : "Why should I visit them? Am I not happy in my home?"

It was the anticlimax of her life and Stella questioned her more.

Stella told Himm that she would rather die than suffer such degradation. Himm remembered the story of babes in the wood. He thought, that man possessed a wonderful adaptability to environments. They visualized it the next morning when the **Malik** escorted them to his zenana. His house was a large courtyard, the walls of which supported several slanting rooms which ended in an open verandah. The open space was used as a cow-pen. In point of cleanliness and orderliness it was incomparably worse than a pigsty in Albania. The room in which Beti received Stella had one door, but no windows. It was so designed to insure privacy. Even the door had been hung with a gunny purdah which had been used by the inmates as a handy wiper. It was malodorous of **pan,** curry, spices, bordered by stains of the cattle ordure. A charpoy was placed in the room bespread with a quilt in pink and blue. The court-yard was used as a common room by the retainers of the landlord who came in there to squat upon their slabs, and take their morning and evening meals. These were served on **palas** leave, platters which were heaped in a corner for rats to feed on and mosquitos to breed. The roof of the room was begrimed with a generation of soot which collected from an earthen **chula** (hearth), upon which the lady of the house had to cook her daily delicacies. Beti had just finished cooking these against Stella's visit. They were placed on a bronxze plate in small heaps for Stella to eat with her fingers. These got hopelessly mixed up in their taste of the sweet and sour acid and pungent with chillies which had the feel of scorpion stings. Stella did not take long to gratify her curiosity. She thanked Beti for her hospitality and left her to join Himm who was being similarly reguled in the porch to the music of the bells and rattlers of the passing buffaloes.

Himm :—"Well, Stella, have you seen the penetralia of an orthodox Indian household?"

Stella :—"I have and I wish that I had never seen it."

Himm :—"What are you worried about?"

Stella :—"I am feeling something stinging me all over."

Himm :—"That is nothing. It is only the household pets of Beti's husband.' You have stolen some of them I fear. The Malik will miss them."

Stela :—"Don't jest, Himm. They are devouring me. They are evidently bugs from Beti's cot."

Himm :—"Did you expect them to be rose petals?"

Stella was not in a humour to banter. She was being bitten by the hungry hordes of vermin which had got into her clothes. She made for her lodgings in order to dislodge them. She turned all her clothes inside out but found nothing to slaughter. Stella was chagrined at being the target of invisible foes. She asked Himm what bugs were like to look at and feel. Himm answered. "It depends. The cannibal variety are rust coloured and globular the vegetarians are elongated with a firm proboscis. Both can puncture the toughest hide and they are reputed to inoculate the virus of sleeping sickness.

Stella :—"I have been inoculated with that virus, I feel sleep I must go to bed."

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